# THE EXAMINER:

the Kentucky Colonization Socie in the Presbyterian Church, Frank-by Hon. W. F. Bullock.

(CONCLUDED.)

ect and immediate effects of their n the deepest prejudices in the of the free negro, and at the same rivet the chains of the slave. It r effect. In the slave States the ignorant and uninformed, it in the advocates of colonization in th indiscriminate censure with rabid onists, whilst in the free States i esented them as the abettors of slavery, nd the worst enemies of the African race. It may readily be supposed that at this ime and under these circumstances, the rogress of colonization was greatly retarded. But in nothing has the hand of a wise and merciful Providence been more signally displayed. There was great danger that the infant colony of Liberia would become burdened with a population which it could not sustain. It required time to organize its government, to mature its plans, and to ase its resources. To have been overwith emigrants, of which there was at time great danger, would have proved erious calamity. But during this period support of the parent society was partially withdrawn—they were left to stand alone, that their capacity of civil government might be more fully developed, and that they might be the better prepared, by

sion to which they have been assigned. What has been the result? The documentary history of Liberia contains indisputable evidence of high capacity in all the departments of Government. Their firmness and discretion, their herioc courage our unqualified respect. The diffusion of education, the equal and enlightened administration of justice, and the free course which is given to the word of God, contain man liberty is safe in their hands.

trials and hardships, for the glorious mis-

lights which history and philosophy can furnish, the expedience of taking position at once amongst the nations of the earth. There is a calm deliberation, an enlightened forecast, and a moral intrepidity here displayed, which do honor to human nature, and cannot fail to awaken the generous sympathy of the civilized world.

This is the glorious instrumentality by which the blessings of civilization, and the truths of Christianity, are to be bestowed upon millions of the human family.

African colonization constitutes a new epoch in the policy of the world. Other colonies in ancient and modern times have been planted by cupidity or ambition. But the establishment of colonies for the purposes of civilization, and based upon principles of love to God, and good will to men, is an achievement of the present age, and one of the blessed triumphs of the

We are not apt in making our calculathe estimate the silent yet wonderful force upon the awakened intellect of a nation. are beyond our feeble comprehension. We It is a remarkable fact, that whilst the in an unprecedented ratio, while the South wretched cultivation of slave labor. such a cause, because it is silent and gradual interference with the relations of muster to be met with, exhibiting every element of display of that gracefulness of arrangement in the power which is most sensibly felt in the physical universe is the Sun, which visits us in the country. The reason is an obvince of the Sun, which visits us in the country to the Sun, which visits us in the country to the Sun, which visits us in the country to the Sun, which visits us in the country to the Sun, which visits us in the country to the same of the induction of the unrestrained dispense with as far as possible. The slave dispense with as f silence of the morning. His advent is so lightened view of the subject. The eman. reverse of all this is true in the South. Ta. bia, were in a condition little better than free laborer lives at his own expense, and shence of the morning. This advent is so inginened view of the subject. The chiant desire therefore, what he does not wake an infant in cipation which it promotes and encourages, riff or no Tariff, the older slave-holding slavery, morally speaking; but if they were therefore, what he consumes must promote been settled for more than one hundred and of exhibiting something strange or uncomhis cradle. So is it with the light of truth. is real emancipation. It is justified by States seem to be subject to an irreversible not actually chattels—if each individual improvement. It is clothed with a Divine energy. Under every consideration which can move the law of decline. This cannot be attributed was so far free as to be under the necessity its benign influence the mind of the nation patriot and the christian. Hence it is, that to the density of their population, which is of providing for himself and family—the will expand, and its faculties will be gradu- this principle has seized upon the public in fact very small compared even with our political evils of such a state of things would ally unfolded, bringing forth the fruits of mind in the slave-holding States. It is the own free States, and almost nothing in concivilization, the blessings of liberty, and the only plan ever devised which furnishes to trast with the States of Europe. hopes of immortality.

I have spoken of the evils which result evil of slavery. from the existence of this peculiar class in the midst of our population, and of the incalculable benefits to be derived from emigration. But whilst it is conceded that the age. The achievements of science and of of the former, what caused the prosperity condition of the negro may be improved, art, the improvements in agriculture and the of the latter? But now the same stagnaand that Africa may be civilized by such various and wonderful application of labor- tion is beginning to be felt in the new States, means, it is said that the scheme of coloni- saving machinery, with the overflowing and which has hitherto been witnessed in the old. zation is impracticable, and that its means ever increasing tide of emigration to our The good cotton lands are becoming exare wholly inadequate to relieve the country shores from every country in Europe, are hausted, and slavery has performed its misfrom this accumulating evil. It may be undermining the value of slave labor. The sion. Emigration to those States will in a said that the giant of the new world has not operation of these causes is sensibly felt. few years cease, and the tide will pass on to sufficient strength to rise under this moun. Every man of observation must have seen Texas, which, in its turn, will undergo the

American character, is the result of a false apprehension of the nature and extent of upon the public mind, that the intrinsic it must be most severely felt by that species the evil to be removed and of the means to value of this species of property has de- which is least profitable. Those sections be employed for its removal.

lation, according to the present census, may be estimated at 75,000. A wise and just system of colonization requires that none should be removed but the young, the heal
Let it be borne in mind that these causes contented in the production of grain, flutes, will continue to operate with an increased and vegetables, and cattle and horses, would if the position I am combating be true, ex hibit an appearance of the greatest exhaustion and poverty; while the sections produ-and they have more time for moral and intellectual improvement. If, therefore, our
resources were applied to the removal of
those from fifteen to fifty years of age, leaving behind the extremely young, and the old
who are sinking from age, how soon would
we get upon the descending scale and
set upon the descending scale and sensibly reduce the same results. I speak
there produce the same results. I speak
world—would be supposed to suffer least
there produce the same results. I speak
world—would be supposed to suffer least
without the expense of manuring. This
since singularity cannot equal beauty in
these circumstances, viz: the profitableness of growing cotton, tobacco, and other
may justly, however, deserve some censure,
which for a few years yield a rich here produce the same results. I speak
which for a few years yield a rich here produce the same results. I speak
which for a few years yield a rich here produce the same results. I speak
which for a few years yield a rich here produce the same results. I speak
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which for a few years yield a rich here produce the same results. I speak
which for a few years yield a rich here produce the sum of the descending state are in a far
there produce the same results. I speak
which for a few years yield a rich here
which for a few years yield a rich here
which for a few years yield a rich here
with the domestic market, which the
wants of four and three-quarter millions of
two and a half millions of slaves, which
where lands have been long subjected to
their careless husbandry; and in a few years
of young and the rich here
was of received in the
ness of growing cotton, tobacco, and other
which for a f we get upon the descending scale and sensibly reduce the annual product. Thus
overflowing population, will ultimately dethat the farming States are much ahead of
I have been a little surprised to see every year the evil would be lessened, whils prive the slave of his employment, and ren- the planting in all the constituents of na-

the means for its removal are increasing.

der him valueless as property. The laws tional wealth.

The fact should not be forgotten in this of population will remain the same in all.

The proportion of capital invested in connection, that the free negro population time to come. We must remember that manufactures in the Northern States is very of the United States, is comparatively un-the present and the past are not the future. inconsiderable, compared with that engaged productive. It is the fresh accession which To-day is not forever. The value of slave in other branches of industry—and that pro-

al prayer of joy, and thankfulness, and the two sections of the Union were equal, it slaves are thus supported.

Inquiry into the Causes which have Retar-

surrounded by the comforts of civilization and

refinement, present a strong inducement

to the man of property, but the poor and the enterprising will be tempted

to seek an asylum, where industry and

merit will be rewarded. Thus the wealth,

the energies and enthusiasm of this entire

cence and be directed in the proper channel.

The notes of preparation will be heard

of popular feeling will be in one direction.

statesmen are silent upon the subject, and

The mighty work will be accomplished.

CHAPTER V.

class, will swell the tide of public munifi-In the foregoing chapters I have maintained that slavery is the great cause of the unthroughout the length and breadth of our land. The strong and irresistible current Why should it be doubted? Is it because the glorious results which it contemplates have not been dreamed of in their philosonated the scheme of African Colonization, and has sustained it from the beginning. No vindictive and persecuting spirit has marked the annals of this institution. It has not obtruded itself into the halls of leg- falls on the foreign producer, while the home of his master:

would otherwise be employed in some spethem a reasonable hope of removing the From 1830 to 1840 the population of Virginia and the Carolinas made almost no litical condition of the peasantry in those that slavery, for years past, has been slough- same process of rapid settlement, early ma-

ing off in the middle and western States. turity, and speedy decline. Some how or other, the idea has seized If the Tariff injuriously affects agriculture preciated. The tenure by which it is held of the country which are chiefly or wholly The annual increase of this class of populas been weakened. These same causes concerned in the production of grain, fruits,

it is constantly receiving from the newly emancipated slaves, which imparts to it its principal strength.

It is only necessary to bring the public To-day is not forever. The value of slave in other branches of industry—and that property in the middle and western States, portion of capital engaged in the manufacture of articles which depend on protection, is still less. The Protective policy, therefore, cannot account for the prosperity of the capital engaged in the manufacture of articles which depend on protection, is still less.

fective than the highest tariff.

cies of improvement. If, therefore, he po-

countries was in any degree similar in that

age to what it is now represented to be, it

must have been much more favorable to pro-

To show that free trade, without reference

to slavery, could not have proved destructive

to Italian agriculture I would appeal to the

condition of our own country. What por-

tion of the American Union exhibits the

highest agricultural improvement? Is it

ted regions of slavery) that the oldest and

most populous parts are under the highest

state of cultivation? And yet the same free

trade exists here that existed in the Roman

tion of the country which produces the great-

est quantity of manure should be ruined by

the rivalry of remoter regions. The only

necessity for abandoning its cultivation.

The injurious rivalry of the Western

I have been a little surprised to see the

transporting Western grain to the seaboard.

duction than a state of absolute slavery.

brethren of the two continents into close and familiar contact. All the present dread and apprehension of the dangers, which await them on a far distant and inhospitable coast, will be lost in the earnest desire to join their brethren in the land of promise. Every gale which sweeps across the broad Atlantic will waste will waste a mercy, and wisdom of God. Our trust is in Him who delivered three abroad these products to return to the same abroad these products to return to the same abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for abroad these sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for the millions of products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for the waste sleve, therefore, contribute to a market for the millions of them abroad these products. But the number thus sleve, therefore, the sleve, therefore, it is sultifies all Atlantic, will waft a message of love. The question then, will not be, who will go, but question then, will not be, who will go, but question then will not be, who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question then will not be who will go, but question the market value of the caused by the fact, that the great bulk of he must make up the deficiency by purchas who will longer remain in captivity and in shores of Liberia. The rejoicing lustre of Southern capital is unproductively invested ing from other agriculturists; in this way, slaves. millions of eyes will be turned upon it. in slavery, leaving none to be otherwise em- the wants of the slave affords encouragement Having endeavored to show that slavery, its long minority of five thousand years in Let it be remembered also, that as Libe. The blessings of Heaven will be invoked ployed. If the free States furnished the to the agriculture of the State or district ria is extended and grows in wealth and by an incalculable host of uplifted hands, great bulk of the exports, their commercial whence their support comes. But this gain population, the difficulties of emigration and all the jarring elements of party strife prosperity would undoubtedly be ascribed to agriculture is counterbalanced by the loss of population, I will now advert to the par- about it, startled by the light of our unexwill be proportionably diminished. Not will be melted and mingled into one generto that circumstances or if the exports from it sustains in the State or district where the only will the prospect of a happy home, all prayer of joy, and thankfulness, and the two sections of the Union were equal, it slaves are thus supported. might be plausibly alleged that the commer-cial superiority of the North was attribut-necessity of feeding slaves is a burden to the

able to its more favorable position. But soil, while the wants of the free laborer are tarded the Accumulation of Wealth and nearly all the exports being from Southern conducive to agricultural improvement, will supply of slave labor in the new States will grandmothers were then old women, we Increase of Population in the Southern ports, their meagre and languishing com- become evident by considering, first, that equal that of the older States at present; the conceive, with magnanimous continuity of merce is inexplicable upon any other ground than that I have assigned.

whatever the free laborer eats he pays for; good lands will have been occupied, and that it must have been much much of them, doubtless, will have under-worse three hundred years before, and that I have now to combat the very opposite were a mere machine, the necessity of pro. gone the process of wearing out; and this grace, youth, and beauty are things of opinion, viz: that Free Trade caused the ducing whatever he consumes would be dis state of things will generate the same ten- modern date—as if nature had ever been prosperous condition of the South; and have endeavored to show in what way it affects the productive energies of the country. I have seen an article in Blackwood's degree narrowed. If the merchant, the merchant made ever been modelly denoted the same tension of the slaves which old, or the sun had first shone on our folly has been seen to exist so strongly for years and presumption. Because, in a word, the merchant, the merchant, the merchant, the merchant made ever been modelly denoted the slaves which old, or the sun had first shone on our folly has been seen to exist so strongly for years and presumption, when tottering off the will now notice another circumstance to use of the historical facts, in an argument chanic, the professional men, could live in tendency denotes the excess of supply over stage, were not so active, so sprightly, and will now notice another circumstance to which the same evils have been attributed. It is asserted by the advocates of Free Trade that the South owes its misfortunes and poverner solely to the Protective Policy, which error solely to the Protective Policy, which benefits the manufacturer at the expense of the instorical facts, in an argument chance, the protessional men, could live in demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine farmer could never employ their services, for the reason that the would have nothing to pay with. Therefore their wants hold out that of any other valuable commodity.—

The writer of the article attributed demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the demand in the State where it is produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the manufacture in the produced; so promising as we were, we begin to imagine the manufacture in the state where it is produced; so promising as we were the manufacture in the manufac and high sense of justice, as evidenced in their intercourse with the natives, command the past, that the course of events has not their intercourse with the natives, command the past, that the course of events has not the agriculturist of Italy was no less than the merchant or lawyer for what supply of the article cannot be limited in sence of all those topics that so agreeably always been determined by political management. If we would judge aright, we
must take our view from a more elevated
position—we must ascend upon higher
position—we must ascend upon higher
position—we must ascend upon higher
position—the first plains and the proportion of the Morthern and Southern sec.
The grand epochs in the history the agricultural of the proportion of the Morthern and Southern sec.
The grand epochs in the history the agricultural of the proportion to the demand. It is contended by
the position of the Morthern and Southern sec.
The grand epochs in the history tions of the Union. It is contended by
the employees or laborers of the agricultural of the proportion to the demand. In the consumes; therefore the supply of his proportion to the diminution of the demand. In the consumes; therefore the supply of his proportion to the diminution of the demand. It is equally conducive of agricultural improvement. In effect, the merchant, me therefore the supply of his proportion to the diminution of the demand. The slaves will go on to increase in numbers which improvement. In effect, the merchant, me therefore the supply of his proportion to the diminution of the demand. The slaves will go on to increase in numbers which improvement. In effect, the merchant, me therefore the supply of his proportion to the diminution of the demand. The slaves will go on to increase in numbers which improvement. In effect, the merchant of the demand. The slaves will go on to increase in numbers where the demand in the consumes; therefore the supply of his proportion to the diminution of the demand. The slaves will go on to increase in numbers where the demand in the consumes; therefore the supply of his proportion to the diminution of the demand. The slaves will go on to increase in numbers are supply of his proportion to the diminution of the demand. The slaves will go on to increase in numbers are supply of his proportion to the demand. The slaves will go on to increase in numbers are supply of the supply of his prop ground. The grand epochs in the history tions of the Union. It is contended by from whom he borrows the idea; and they the employees or laborers of the agriculturof man have been signalized by higher and the advocates of Free Trade that the duties have assigned the same cause, slavery, for ists as he who ploughs his field—they do what pone this event for a few years. All the if because they did not see with our eyes, This colony, with its dependencies, numbers about five thousand inhabitants. It now rises to our view an infant republic. Her citizens are discussing with all the consumer for the benefit of the home. Her citizens are discussing with all the consumer for the benefit of the home. The principles of action were embedded in the human and the advocates of Free Trade that the duties which are imposed on foreign manufactures, the decline of agriculture which I do; but the bids them for a consideration: so does the Mississippi river, except the decline of agriculture which I do; but the bids them for a consideration: so does the decline of agriculture which I do; but the bids them for a consideration: so does the decline of agriculture which I do; but th Christianity is the mighty and endurable producer; and that when such duties exceed have shown that three or four times more vantage that the laborer, in common with six years, have received its full share, while to the maxims and cautions of a wise huforce, which is acting upon the world. It the revenue standard, they in affect take capital is necessary, in this country, to car. the community at large, is a consumer of the latter, owing to its barrenness, can nev. manity."-Hazlitt. will not be disturbed in its onward progress by the clashing interests and opposing schemes of worldly policy.

The revenue standard, they in affect take consumer of the products of the farmer with bor than is requisite with free labor. Where it is against the interest of the farmer to pay schemes of worldly policy.

The extent to which the proportion affect take consumer of the products of the soil. In like manner, but the products of the soil. In like manner, but the products of the farmer to pay it is against the interest of the farmer to pay schemes of worldly policy.

The extent to which the proportion affect take consumer of the products of the soil. In like manner, but the products of the soil it is against the interest of the farmer to pay it is against the interest of the farmer to pay it is against the interest of the physician or lawyer, seven years, the whole increase of the soil in the community at large, is a consumer of the community at large, is a consumer of the products of the products of the soil. In like manner, but the products of the soil it is against the interest of the farmer to pay it is barrelines, can let the products of tion of the progress of events, to take into upon the inviolability of private rights. It —why, I would ask, should all the evils had the effect of withdrawing the free agrifor what he consumes; therefore, the marnumber of slaves possessed by the older ers, and so much encouragement to their stands opposed to the wild and fanatical fall upon the South and none upon the cultural population from their hones; and ket which his wants create, is equally bene. States, which are under the necessity of skilful cultivators. spirit, which seeks to agitate and disturb the North? Why is not the North impoverish. the introduction of thousands of prisoners, ficial to the farmer, and equally promotive sending off the increase. In fourteen years "Flowers, it is true, can never be seen to momentum and probable effects of fleets repose of society. It addresses itself to ed? Why do the free States, without an exand armies, but the results to be produced by the light of truth, bursting and beaming by the light of truth by the light of truth bursting and beaming beaming by the light of truth bursting and beaming beaming by the light of truth bursting and beaming beaming beaming beaming beaming beaming beaming beam and truth bursting and beaming beam and truth bursting and beam and truth bursting and beam and truth bursting and beam and truth be less than a million, person and truth be less than a million, person and truth beam an continue to increase in population and wealth case; and that Italy was abandoned to the from compulsion. He is allowed no wages, territory; for it must be remembered, that so many things that are beautiful on the and the necessity of feeding him is so much after five or six years the whole natural in- green earth, and where a blue sky is over are sometimes led to doubt the efficiency of Colonization Society has carefully avoided languishes? In the free States, whether loss to the master, which it is his interest to crease of more than three millions must find all. Beside, a nosegay, however tastefully such a cause, because it is silent and gradual all interference with the relations of master new or old, towns and cities are everywhere were likely to have their population with-dispense with as far as possible. The slave

> fers boarding the laborer, for the reason that bine to make a market for the products of the soil. But it would be greatly to the advantage of the slaveholder if his slave could maintain himself; in that case, the master would reap the whole wages of the loborer without any drawback. It follows from hence, that the abolition of slavery in the U. States would disburden the landed interest of the expense of supporting two and a half millions of people, and at the same time, would add to the value of the lands, by opening a market in the wants of two and a not invariably the case (except in the blighhalf millions. The necessity of feeding and slave property. clothing the slaves is a drawback upon the improvement of the land; and the abolition of the system, by bringing into existence an equal number of freemen, who would be under the necessity of maintaining themer way of thought, than that which would Empire. It would be strange if that porselves, would be an encouragement to im- confine all excellence, or arrogate its final they have acquired so unnatural a taste as the Southern States, by the census of 1840, times. We ordinarily speak and think of amounted to four and three-quarter millions those who had the misfortune to write or their garden.' Few, indeed, will look upon live before us, as labouring under very sinther in the sample in the s effect of that competition would be a fall in the price of land; but there could be no free trade party in New York objecting to a further improvement in the facilities for What is that but demanding protection to the New York farmer?-the protection of space and difficulty-which is no less ef-

to cur shores by the poor of Europe, based upon their own private means, and then compare their ability with the resources of a mighty pation. The time is rapidly apply and into the matter, howe the fittle sympathy with the insert the special population of the Linited States, and its best in the country are necessarily made through the matter, bordered by the consideration of the United States are employed in agriculture, and increasing and strength in the most of the country are necessarily made through the same effect upon the value of land, and the cumbrous 'pomp of elder days' vanishing the strength of the nation, will be with those which stimulate the oppressed of Europe to seek our shores, will be brought to bear with tenfold power upon the free colored population of the United States. Every compared the search of the country are necessarily and strength of the nation, will be with those which stimulate the oppressed of Europe to seek our shores, will be brought to bear with tenfold power upon the free colored population of the United States. Every not the country are necessarily and the strength of the nation, will be with the scheme of colorization the United States. Every not the country are necessarily made through the same effect upon the value of land, and the cumbrous 'pomp of elder days' vanishing the strength of the fact that nearly all the imports of the country are necessarily and the state of the land. But the reverse of this is the case with ference to the free laborer. He is and the receive of the same effect upon the value of land bod out the same encouragement to its old the trade of the country and the country and the country and the same accounts of the country and the country and the country and the country and the strength of the country are necessarily of feeding and clothing the strength of the country and the same accounts from the heavile of the land. But the reverse of this is the case with ference to the free laborer. He is the country and the strength of the country and the same

mulation of wealth and with the increase wake out of sleep, to rouse itself, and look desirable to the Southern people to rid about them. Strange error of our infatua-themselves of slavery at the earliest practi- ted self-five. Because the clothes we recable period.

The acquisition of Texas can only p

eighty years. But in the next fifty years, mon, which seems now so prevalent; and the population had risen to more than sev- simple elegance of grouping arrangement. The former who employs free labor pre- enteen millions. In like manner the slave Dahlias placed together to resemble peaboards himself his wages are higher. Hence ployment is limited. A generation has jects, often greatly destroy the pleasure his wants, like those of other classes, com- Mississippi with slaves, whereas it required would convey, and seem scarcely less to a century and a half to supply a similar amuse by their absurdity, than to offend by territory in the older States. What has their tastelessness. been the work of a generation, will now be "The taste of the botanist and florist are, accomplished in a few years. The sur- indeed, often somewhat at variance. To plus slave population of the Atlantic States the botanist, the wild flower, or the flower has not diminished, while that from the little changed by culture, is an object of new States will, in a short time, be added more interest than the highly cultivated one, to it, and the whole must find a market or as it affords him better means for pursuing

employment west of the Mississippi. It is hence evident that the Southern soms which have been by the gardner's aid country is approaching a period of great rendered double, or otherwise altered, as and sudden depreciation in the value of having an artificial character, and in botani-

provement. Thus the free population of accomplishment to the present, or modern to despise nature in its simplicity, and with half millions; and, consequently, the in-ducement to improve the soil is made up of these circumstances, viz: the profitable-which we have made, as buried in the "The florist, by erring on the other hand abolition of slavery would add the wants of ternized, like the cosmopolites, with our the manumitted slaves to the other circum-stances; and the inducement to improve the made our self-love amends by letting the land would then be made up of the pro-fitableness of growing cotton, tobacco, and the like, for the foreign or Northern markets, together with the advantage of supplying the wants of seven and one-quarter millions of people. In this case the wants teenth, or the latter end of the eighteenth It is only necessary to bring the public will to bear upon this subject, and the object is attained. The annual expenditure for such a purpose would scarcely be felt.

Look at the amount of emigration annually

south. That demand must have an end. Is still less. The Protective policy, therefore equal to the slave to his master is of the negroes are added to, in the other the difference between what he produces subtracted from, the inducements to improve; and the difference between what he produces subtracted from, the inducements to improve; and the difference between what he produces subtracted from, the inducements to improve; and the difference between what he consumes; in other words, the impoverishment of the South.

But the commerce of the slave population.

But the commerce of the slave population.

States are to be made, is so rapid as almost its agriculture. It is true,

old in sloth and ignorance, had dreamt out at any time, is inconsistent with the accu- a dozing state, and that it first began to able period.

In the course of fifteen years more, the children are now out of fashion, and our

It is the spirit of Christianity, which origi-lated the scheme of African Colonization, robbing the cultivator of the soil is equal to the difference between the price at which ways equal to the value of the slaves. This must be paid; and they are in that way a that period, the increase in ten years will sy violet grow wild in Great Britain. This foreign goods would sell in our market with. is the case notwithstanding the profitable necessary evil, a drawback upon the resour. fall little short of a million. To suppose flower and the dahlia seem to have taken out a Tariff and that at which they sell with ness of slavery to the individual owner of ces of the farmer. But as consumers of the that so many can find a ready market, the place in the esteem of the florist, once declares no war upon society. It does not it, or at which the home manufacturer can that species of property. Its profitableness is products of the soil, their presence is bene- would be to anticipate a great increase in engaged by the auricula and tulip; and its seek to imbrue its hands in blood. No in- afford his. The advocates of the Tariff easily accounted for, and consists of the la- ficial to the farmer, and raises the demand the consumption of cotton, with an unlimi- culture has, of late years, received great atcendiary spirit is cherished in its bosom. It deny all this, and maintain the tax mainly borers wages being transferred to the pocket and the price of whatever he sends to mar- ted extent of fertile land adapted to its tention. The large and handsome varieket. The same is true of his dealings with growth. The accounts of Texas are so va- ties now produced, so beautiful in colour, islation, to fan the flame of civil discord, nor has it impiously dared to usurp the place lower than they would be without a Tariff, listed in equal degree in Egypt and Lybia as ment of their bills is contrary to his interof the Most High within the hallowed pre- to say nothing of the advantages of the do- in Italy; but without equal means of infor- est; but, as consumers, their presence adds capacity to furnish profitable occupation to well worth the care bestowed upon it.cints of the church. It has proposed to it self the humble but Heaven directed mission of doing good.

This is a system of benevolence, which is a system of benevolence, which is a system of benevolence, which is not in the subject, I doubt the cornect soft the subject, I doubt the cornect shows ufacturing establishments. But, for the purpose of my argument, it may be admitted that the Free Trade theory is correct—al.

The frequent occurrence of flower shows uffecting the total the subject, I doubt the cornect slaves; but supposing that one hundred to the value of the land, by enhancing the slaves; but supposing that one hundred to the value of the value of its products. And in what particular differs the case of the common pose of my argument, it may be admitted that the Free Trade theory is correct—al.

The Roman people, for a long period before and after the fall of the Republic, were the subject, I doubt the cornect slaves; but supposing that one hundred to the value of the respects the rights of operty as guaranteed low that the Tariff is as injurious as they engaged in continual wars, which, as his out wages than the lawyer or physician, the than a million and a half of slaves. I ar more often on these occasions, when so by the constitution and the laws. It is based contend it is to agriculture and commerce tory informs us, and reason makes probable, merchant or tradesman, and he equally pays rive at this conclusion by referring to the much pleasure is given to the lover of flow-

> population every year increases in a greater cocks, and other flowers clustered to imiratio, while the territory adapted to its em- tate parasols, or similar uninteresting obsufficed to supply the new States east of the which flowers in their natural simplicity

his study of plants. He considers the bloscal language such flowers are often called monsters. Few of my readers will perhaps agree with the sentiments of the German botanist, Wildenow, who remarks upon the subject of highly cultured flowers, Florists value them, more especially amateurs, for

flower should be passed by as an object unworthy our notice."-Flowers & their Associations.

Gilbert Swart, the celebrated portrait painter, once met a lady in the street, in Boston, who saluted him-with-

"Ah, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your minature, and kissed it, because it was so

We send a copy of our paper to such person as we have reason to believe will become subscribers. It is earnestly requested that those to whom it is sent will at once signify their wish as to its continuance or discontinuance. If they desire it continued, let them forward the subscription: if they wish it discontinued, the the sending back of all such papers free of post-

The City Press.

We thank the Louisville press, most sincerely for the manner in which they have received the Examiner, and the fairness with which they have stated our object.

We want no mere notoriety. We desire escape all excitement. In earnest in our belief that the removal of slavery would bless the State, and strengthen the Union, would make all happier and better, and wishing to labor for this result with a single eve, we long to get the ear of the public, and thus to give them mental possession of the views and arguments of our friends

Yet we knew, as all do, that success in this respect, would depend much upon the spirit of the home press. A word spoken in unkindness, any misrepresentation, however unintentional, might rear up against us a thick wall of prejudice, which would require time and hard labor to overthrow. We have had neither. The spirit of our editorial brethren has been generous and fair. They have said what should have been said, and many an honest citizen will remember long and well their manly conduct. We, certainly, shall not forget it.

We know, as one of our cotemporaries re marks, that the path we tread, is beset with difficulties. But we think a direct and truthful course, on our part, will go far to relieve us from most, if not from all, of them. We believe, at any rate, that we understand these difficulties; and knowing, that we would do nothing to injure the well being of the State or hurt the true interests of one human being in it; we are confident that we can discuss the question of emoncipation with some profit to all who may engage

To show the temper of the city press, we quote a single sentence from the Louisville Journal's greeting of the Examiner, as we intend hereafter giving the various notice entire. The editors say

"We take pleasure in saying from our personal knowledge of the editors of the Examiner, we are confident they will discuss it (slavery) with ability, and in a spirit of calmness and moderation, offering no occasion for offense to any portion of the community."

We regret to say, that there is one exception tice of the Examiner by the Baptist Banner and Pioneer, (a religious journal,) edited by Rev. W C. Brok. That paper, of June 23d, says:

"THE EXAMINER .- This is the name of a new paper, the first number of which was laid on our on Satureay last. It is edited by J. C. Vaughan and F. Cosby.

The Examiner is, we take it, the "True American" revived, and we mistake the spirit of our ettizens, if they will encourage an avowed and notorious abolitionist of a neighboring city, cold, are working on, heavily, and drudingly, to come here or to remain in Cincinnati, where he now resides, and throw firebrands into this

Is this paper quicker in its insight into the welfare of Louisville, and Kentucky, than such pa- sake they cannot; and they go from us, and pers as the Journal, Courier, Democrat, Presbyterian Herald? Can its editor claim a greater love of home than the editors of these journals? this cause has helped to swell the population of Is he readier to defend the State against all persons who may seek to do it harm. He will hardly make this claim. It would not be admitted if he did. Yet all the papers named have spoken justly of us; the Baptist Banner and Pioneer alone assaults us, and invites against us

But has the editor read our introductory? In that we stated, EXPLICITLY, our principles, who we were, what was our aim, and in what spirit we should seek to carry out that aim. Not a line of this does he give his readers! Not even an allusion! Should not the law of Christian kindness require this? Would not the golden rule. da unto others as you would they should do unto you, imperatively demand it? We leave the editor to answer. We leave him to say whether he has acted towards us in the spirit it inculcates or with the charity it breathes.

But the Rev. Mr. Buck is afraid that we will throw "firebrands" into this community. Let him dismiss his fears! The only torch we shall use will be lit by the best judgment of the mind, and fed by the purest feelings of the heart. We would indeed, throw no "firebrand" into this community, if we were able, except such a one as would light it, and the people of Kentucky, into the path that leads to a larger growth in virtue, knowledge, power, and the possession of all that could make them good and great. If, in the humble endeavor to do this, he and others, call us hard names, blind to our spirit, and mad in theirs; if, in the honest purpose, however fully carried out, to elevate our native State, he of our rights and their duty, we shall go on quietly, and uncomplainingly, believing that our God, and their God, will bless those who patiently labor, while remembering no enemy, and knowing no hate.

# One of the Causes

Last week we gave statistics and argument for the purpose of establishing this fact: that slavery, where long continued, would wither and waste the power, and step the growth of any State which upheld it. We desire to show how this operates, necessarily, upon a large class of our citizens-upon those non-slave holders who labor, and live by labor, whether mechanics or farmers, or every day workmen.

Why is it that so many of this class, native born, quit Kentucky? How comes it, that we help to swell the numbers, and increase the wealth of the North West, and yet every two years, find the decennial increase of population diminishing? Whence is it that we in common with all the slave-states, are losing power, and while the free States are enlarging theirs! These are estions worth studying-questions which the patriot and Statesmen must study, and anower, too, if he would do his whole duty. Let us see if we can solve them as regards the laboring class.

1st. Where slavery exists, labor is not respec

ted as it should be. One of the most fearful effects of slavery, is that it stamps labor with dishoner. It is thought slavish. True, we find mechanics who are great enough to rise above this prejudice; to do their duty amid the most trying difficulties. True, also, is it, that we have planters brave and just men, who toil by the side of their slaves, and teach their children to toil as they do. But these are exceptions to the general rule. The give him a magnificent reception. general effect of slavery, is to make labor slavish in the opinions of most men, and, therefore, to render it disreputable. Mr. L. Mas-SHALL, of Faujquer County, Virginia, in debate in the Legislature of that State, in 1845, went so far as to say:

"Slavery is ruinous to the whites. The mat-ter has no capital but what is invested in straan FLESH. The father, instead of being richer for his sons, is at a loss to provide for them. There is no diversity of occupations, no incentive to enterprise. Labor of every species is disregulable, because performed mostly by slaves. Our towns are stationary, our villages almost everywhere declining, and the general aspect of the ountry marks the curse of a wasteful, idle reckless population, who have no interest in the care not how much it is impover-

This language, doubtless, is strictly true when applied to Virginia; but it could not be so literally applied to Kentuckky. Counteracting causes come in to mitigate the evil Our contipaper should be sent back, with the na e and guity to flourishing free States help us out of it. the post office to which it was addressed marked Still, we feel every evil he enumerates, and there upon it. The post office regulations provide for is not a Southern man, who has thought on the subject, who does not know, as a general rule, that slavery makes labor a badge of dishonor.

2d. This difficulty oppresses heavily and directly the white laboring classes.

Of this fact, there is scarcely room for doubt r dispute. Let us place ourselves, if we would est it, in the position of non-slave-holders, me chanics, or small farmers. They have to work They have no way to get their food, except by the sweat of their brow. And they do work, day in and day out, with hard, unrelenting toil But in sight of the shop where they are engaged. or beyond the fence surrounding the ground hey till, they see slaves employed as they are Their owners, with here and there an exception, to not soil their hands with hammer or hos, nor ply with muscles, plane, or plough. They diect. the slaves alone labor. Now what, uner these circumstances, must be the feelings of trollable necessity would compel us to submit. We should emigrate; go to the mountains; go mees. Say what we please about despising outward influences-prate as eloquently as we may as to independence-there is not one, in a thousand, who, if he could help himself, would not leave his native hearth, while thus humbled

on their children. change. We know many such cases. A man | generals, and the soldiery, as far as they were from habit, in the hope that something better will turn up, may submit to inconvenience, or the centre of the camp a huge theatre erected, bear with the rankest oppression, rather than and there had gathered the best performers banish himself from his native sod. Instances and loveliest women, of all France, to make of this kind are familiar to all. But no man merry the stout men of arms. They played for does, or can submit to wrong when that wrong them, and before the comedy began, the prettiest crushes the hones of his children, or brings dis- actress said: oner upon their names, nor is it right he should. onsider, then, the case of these fathers, who, as small farmers, or poor mechanics, are obliged to keep their offspring in field, or shop, while around them slaves are doing the work the harm to these poor young whites; they mean usual, from the boards of a theatre at Paris, Saintone to them whatever; nay, they would help them if they could; but the very fact, that they keep aloof from all toil, that their boys shun it a battle, every heart was palpitating with confias a hated or despised thing, and sport in all the dence and hope. Never had the fascinating joyous freedom of youth, as free from care as the wild winds that blow by them, while their makes the institution of slavery enter like iron into their souls. They might submit, were they alone concerned; but for their children's actress recalled to receive the flattering tribute in a free land seek a fairer, happier field of ac-

ten-fold severity upon non-slave-holders because of the conduct of the slaves. Negroes are imitators beyond any portion of

many free States

and ape, quickly the sentiment of the public. And, consequently, all over the South, we find them speaking of, and treating contemptuosly he poorer whites-really affecting to pity nearall those whites who labor. "Poor Buckra"is their phrase in South Carolina: "Poor trash" in Kentucky. Nor is this an evil that can be hard to check it. We know independent nonslave-holders, happening to live near large plantations, who have essayed to put down this insolence. But all in vain. It springs out of the institution itself. Besides, there are so many The troops fought bravely. Hundreds upon ways of showing contempt-in a look, tone of the voice, bearing of the frame, that the thing itself could be done, and done continually, without the sufferer being able even to notice it. He feels it, nevertheless-feels it bitterly, and to the quick. Imagine, then, non-slaveholders, besides enduring ills which come home to their hearth-which make them discontentedwhich blight their children's hopes, having, in some form or other, to submit to the screne or scoff of the slave, and ask whether we would submit to all this! Tis idle to bosom about such things; we should go, and go at once .-We can only glance at this point now. It operates widely, deeply; much more widely and deeply than most of us suppose. It drives the and others vilify and denounce us, forgetful citizens from Kentucky, and keeps the mechanic away. It sends off the young and enterprising of the laboring classes from our soil, and makes it forbidden ground, at the same time, to those of like character who would settle here.

> Now we do not mean, in any thing we have said, to charge these evils upon slave-holders .--They would arrest them if they could : they cannot. These evils are the natural result of the institution of slavery, and, though they may be, and are modified by various circumstances, by the good sense and kindness of slave-owners. by religious feeling, by a generous public sentiment, yet they operate generally, and effectivey, wherever slavery exists. But what a field loes this open to slaveholders! What an opportunity for self-sacrifice and greatness does it offer! Let them, looking to the good they might effeet for the masses, and for themselves, too, go to the root of the difficulty, and say "great as it is, and mixed up and mingled in as it is, in every way, with our interests, politics, and social relations, we will yet labor torid ourselves of it, so that the poorest man may have the best opportunity, and labor, in all its vocations, be upand flourishing,"-and honer and glory and goodness would be their crown!

And thus will many of them reason, speak and Acr. There is too much generosity and nobleness of heart among the planter's of Kentucky not to help pluck out the theme which tears the State, and makes it bleed at every pore!

# The President's Tour.

The President in his recent visits to Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., has been received in a manner worthy of his high station. Great preparations were being made in New York, to

AN ANICABLE ARRANGEMENT.—One Phillip Boylan was arrested at New York on Thursday, on the complaint of Miss Mary Rogers for refusing to support their child, & was about being consigned to the cell, when a little whispering took place between the parties, and Phillip expressed his willingness to take Mary "for bet-

Death's Doings.

Could we manage, by pictorial displays, lief in religion, who would sustain war.

But this cannot be. The dreadful sight must inaccustomed to such sights. Death, when reported to us, as occurring on the field of battle, is robbed of all its terror, by the descriptions of heroic courage, and calm self-possession, amid trying conflict. We forget, when victory is won, the piles of slaughtered men who lie dis figured, gashed in face, with limbs severed, or heads crushed in, and the wounded, uttering their wail of woe, and feeble cries for "water" and for help, so that even woman, tender-hearted woman, ready to faint at the shedding of drop of blood, to weep at the faintest sob of hu man misery, waves her 'kerchief, and mingles in her sweet voice with the manlier shouts of the multitude, as it makes the welkin ring again, when victory is won.

Yet 'tis true that there is no such hardener of the affections as war. Apart from its immorality, and all its wicked tendencies, familiarity with it, and its rough usages, and inhuman arts makes the majority of those who follow it callous to present suffering, and indifferent to the heaviest pain. The young soldier, when he first sees bodies torn and mangled, shrinks away, half sick, and giddy at the sight. A second experience weakens the shock. A third familiarizes him to it; a fourth makes him reckless. And, at last, his comrade may fall by his side, or heaps of wounded be scattered round him, or piles of the mechanics and small farmers? How should dead lay ghastly and bleeding in his walk, and er feel if situated like them? We should be vet he will prepare his meal, or pass his joke, as icontented with our lot; loathe our social con- though these butchered human beings were ition: loathe labor; and nothing but an uncon- flowers filling the air with sweetness, or nature's ornaments covering the rich earth with loveliness. War grips our better affections with an any where to get clear of such groaning annoy- iron clasp, and crushes them all. It treads down our nobler aspirations as the whirlwind does the corn.

Looking, the other day, over an old torn book called LEONTINE, in a farm house whither we had strayed to take shelter from the rain, we and borne down, and seek a new home where found a vivid description of a battle scene, and labor is respected, and where he could be first the incidents accompanying it, which illustrates amongst the best. This consideration drives, well these influences. The time of action was the as it has driven, thousands of brave fellows from | age of Louis the Fifteenth; the place France. It was of the famous battle of FOUNTENAY that the 3d. This difficulty is made a terrible reality to writer spoke. The contending hosts were night non-slave holding fathers by the effect it has up- ere another day could pass, they must meet in deadly conflict. And what, reader, was the em-A man, often, endures suffering rather than ployment, at such a time, of the monarch, his permitted to join with them? There was in

"Gentlemen, relax yourselves on account he battle; after to-morrow we shall play L'Am-

Says the author of LEONTINE:

Favart, the prettiest of French actresses, not, as Cloud, or Versailles, but in one which stood in the centre of a camp, where with two hostile armies almost in presence, and upon the eve of Mademoiselle Favart made her parting courtesy to so enraptured an audience, and never had the perfect knowledge which she possessed of the spirit and feelings of her countrymen been disin which she had chosen to address them. "The 'after to-morrow' spoke volumes

every breast, and many times was the beautiful she so well deserved, and to witness the enthusiasm her graceful expression had excited to point almost beyond control. She smiled and tion for them and theirs! Kentucky from curtised again and again; and as she laid her hand upon her heart and turned her bright eyes slowly to every part of the theatre as if to thank each individual present, no shadow even mo-4th. This difficulty again presses home with mentarily darkened her fair brow-no thought of the morrow caused her bosom of snow to What was it to her that many gratified vanity. of the joyous voices, to which she now listened our race. They catch the manners of masters with beating heart and flushing cheek, should soon be hushed-others would sound in their room-the same applause would attend upon her steps-why should she forbode evil? She was but an actress-an actress and a Parisian, and though she could talk of glory, her own was naturally her first and only serious thoughtthe success of a new part, the triumph over a rival, the picturesque effect of a new costumethese were her glories, she thought of little beawful words, 'relax-on account of the battle. her lip did not tremble, for the 'after to-morrow'

was to her an event of almost certainty. This is a historic fact, and listory tells us that the French won the day at Fountenay! hundreds were slain. But "the day after tocrowded, and huzzas went up for the actress who had paid French courage so pretty a compliment. But the dead, and dying, and wounded -where were they ? The widow's heart then. as now, might bleed for a husband slain. The mother, too, might mourn the los of an only son. But monarch, officers, and ma crowded the theatre to hear L'Amour Voltigeur, and had not the earth been drenched in blood, and the dead lay unburied near by, and the wounded broke the silence by their moans, none would have man could be so brutal.

"Oh, yes," answers one, "this occurred in to step in the interior of South Carolina. the olden time, and among a barbarous people; but it would not be so now." A part of it only. The theatre would not answer on modern battle-fields. But as for the rest-who shall say Louis's time? Who pretend to deny, that there are—that there must be—when wars are began

over with wickedness? Peace is the mission of life! religion. Peace is the mission of our republic. Poer man! He knew, and had known no spread that religion, nor make stable the repubwarrior race, we shall fall as all warrior people crime." have done-a prey to military tyranny, and the corruption and brutality of military rule.

# Ten Hour Bill.

The English Parliament have reduced the time of labor to ten hours.

The policy of this step is doubted by able men, and even many of the most liberal papers comforcibly, one-sixth of their labor. One of them

We like the change, notwithstanding. English laborers are sadly overworked, and this any stirring representations, to paint the battle ought not to be. We like still more the "fever field as it is, there are few, very few beings, of humanity" as Beaucham calls it, which is with any love for the human family, or any be- burning in old England for labor and the laboring man so brightly. Think of the change ! The House of Lords voting by a large majority be seen to be realized, and seen, too, by those that laboring men shall not be overworked, and that more time must be given them to improve

their condition ! There is hope yet. Better days are coming Let us all work for them, and we shall live to see and enjoy them.

Duelling

The death of George C. Dromgoole, of Virginia, occasioned deep regret among a large cir-

We knew him in other days. He was no ordinary man. His mind was unusually clear and strong, and, had no adverse circumstances occurred, he would have been an ornament to society, and an honor to the nation.

won him the love of friends, and the respect of Happiness would seem to be the lot of all.

This little paragraph below, inserted in newspa-

pers without comment, and glanced at by the her glorious anthem. reader, possibly without thought, tells, at once, the rectitude of his intentions, and his own estimation of the depth of his crime. George C. Dromgoole, in his will, gave all his property to the children of the individual who

fell by his hand in a duel.

It has fallen to our lot, in days when we thought duelling no sin, if we could be said to have thought about it at all, to meet with many. to know well some, who had killed their men. We never knew one who lived in peace after the murder; we knew only two who survive and they are sets.

The first time we were called upon to witness duel was in Augusta, Georgia, in 1829. We were just entering manhood. The parties were rom our native State. We knew them both well. They were stationed at their places, and at the word fire, the elder of the two, a man of romise and place, fell dead. We saw him, saw his brother who gazed wildly into his pale face. just now so full of life, saw friends as they hurriedly took up his body, and bore him onward to his home. And we saw afterwards the grayhaired father as he bent over that body, hot tears falling down his cheeks, fall as one struck with palsy, for his prop, the boy of his hopes, was taken away, and there was no longer happiness

But the survivor! Business relations brought pany, we saw no change in him; he was lighthearted, almost frolicksome in his gaiety. He never spoke of the murder; by an unuttered, but well understood compact, (and how terribly did this describe the deed,) none ever referred to But soon we learned that he never slept played with truer tact than by the few words and scarce three years had passed since the duel

But his death! we were present at it, and nevheave with a pang sharper than the fluttering of action. We knew to what he referred; and enleavored to direct his thoughts into other chan- as though nothing unusual had happened. iels. In vain. "I could not help it; I was forced into it; could I help it?" And all this was, in cuelling sense, true. He had every excuse a man could have to fight; but when so ashelped. We know planters who have labored youd, and therefore it was when she spoke the these, and like sentences, with a shriek, such as I never heard mortal utter, he died!

Another instance. A young Scotchman came to Chareston, S. C., and settled there. He gave offense to a noted duellist, and was challenged; fought, and killed him. He removed afterwards to New Orleans; was engaged in successful business, and was regarded the merriest fellow about. His intmate friends thought the murder had made 10 impression upon him; not one of his

relative believed he cared any thing about it. In 1934 or '35, he was engaged in large cotton speculations. News of a rise in price reached New Orleans, soon after he had shipped a large number of bales to New York. If he could sell, or mate some particular arrangement, he could realize a fortune. But it was necessary to go to New York. He jumped on board a steamer, went to Montgomery, Alabama, and pushed radreamed that death had been so busy, or that pidly on by land for Washington city. Over excitement, brought on fever, and he was obliged

Full fifteen years, or more, had elapsed since he had killed his man. For the first time, he lay on a bed of sickness. He had fever and we are better now, than the French were in terrible anguish and maniac fury, he spoke of little expense. this deed of death! It made those of us who heard him shudder as we listened! Was his and continued-callousness to human suffering, laughter, all along, forced? Had his meriment the community, when a few hundred or a few and a recklessness about human life, which been lip deep; of the intellect, and not of the would shock us, as inhuman brutality, if mani- heart? He grew better, and his physician thought him convalescent. Now and then he would War is ever a curse. We may crown its start is his sleep, exclaim, "Take him off me, heroes with garlands, and twine their names do n't tie his dead body to me:" but the fever in them as if we would make their names im- had abated, and we all thought he would soon mortal. But even they feel the curse of war, be well. He did grow better, but watching his and the hour will be, too, when they will ac- opportunity, he went to a chest of drawers, as if knowledge it. Where, indeed, is the brave and for some clothing, stealthily took from it a razor generous hero who does not shrink from war as and drew it rapidly across his throat! It was the worst of evils? Where the good and gal- a dreedful gash that he made, and would have lant soldier who will not tell you, if he has been fatal had not one who was near struck his thought on the subject, that it is fraught all elbow, as he was making the attempt upon his

It is every good man's mission. We shall not peace, since the day he killed his opponent. over the matter among friends, and write about lic, if we waste our strength, and scatter our fession. "He felt," he said, "as if he was a and merchants, to think of it, to preach, reason treasures, in bloody strife. If we become a murderer, though no one charged him with the and act upon it. If we should do our duty those,

And our belief is, that no man who kills another ever feels otherwise! The mark of Cain is upon him, and he sees it if no other eye boys and girls. This is a capital idea. We

# Mexico.

The condition of the monopolies is deplorable.

simply bound as a most as almost as a most as almost as

Something Wrong Somewhere. Even so, we can walk no where, look into so evidences of this fact. But then we must look for suffering, for want, for crime which comes from ignorance, before we shall see it.

Pass along the streets of the crowded city, and ee how busy men are. No body is idle. Every body, too, seems content, happy. There are neaps of merchandize on the pavement—the stores are thronged—carriages roll along telling of wealth secured-drays drive about in rapid succession telling of wealth to be gained-and the busy scene reminds one of a merry workshop where each is toiling, toiling for himself, sure of enough, and more, than enough to satisfy his

Go out into the country. Nature is glad .-

The trees in the woods-in fields ripening for harvest-and the sunshine decking them out in nature's beauty, speak only of harmony. And they who toil! The smell of the fresh up-turned earth, and its cultivated appearance as plow But it was in private life he charmed. So or hoe pierces it, and the steady, earnest walk simple, so kind, so true! We never knew a more of the labor as he pursues his task, remind generous man; he was wholly disinterested, and us simply of healthy exercise and manly emknew how to sacrifice self with a grace which ployment. There is ever sign of abundance .-But far beyond this surface view of city or

In an evil honr he was tempted, acting upon country, if we enter into allies and by-places, false notions of honor, to peril his life, and the and lift the hovels of the poor and the vicious, life of another. His antagonist fell. From that the ignorant and the degraded, then we shall nour he was an altered man; he knew no peace; know that there is everywhere human wan t and to drown the bitter thought, that he was a and human misery. Aye, and we shall find murderer, he sullied his soul still deeper in crime all this in sight of the very things which by drinking to excess! And in early life he was remind us of wealth, a successful business, taken from us, a debased and self blighted man! and well paid labor, and beneath that sun-Yet how like him was the last act of his life. shine by which all is lit up in beauty, and nature made to chaunt forth in sweet harmony.

It is not long since that we had in the Louis ville Journal an arlicle written by a good and earnest spirit -which told of misery among us that we dreamed not of-misery of the deepest, dark est character. There are, it is supposed, seven thousand children in Louisville. These are accounted for as follows-

Returned last year as attending common

Say, attending private Schools Suppose 300 more attend our common Schools

ulation) are instructed at home, we have our willing to plant, if they can see the seed grow. jot in every excess. "What wonder," asks P. do not relish the thought of letting an congres-How it can be otherwise ?" Aye. how can it ? rary ambition into a permanent fame. They love excitement, and will have it. They If we look at history, (and its teachings are ers out through their ragged and fithy and they will do well. Continues P. of the

Louisville Journal. "But let us follow them to their homes. What of our suburb Sunday schools, "I entered one house where the mother lay drunk on the floor with her child playing about her.'

"One little boy wept as though his heart

after followed her to her house. On entering, he he, as his eyes glared upon us, and his breath- the wife so far intoxicated that in attempting to exerted for their good. ing became painful from its quick and audible walk she fell prostrate upon the corpse of her The children were playing about the room

In another part of the city a boy, covered with rags, or rather partially covered, begged to be placed where he could be fed and decently clothed sured, he exclaimed wildly, "It will not do-I but I will refer to only one other : A family was the people ready to join us, thousands of them continued his efforts, until emancipation became found on the bank of the river in the depth of murdered him-I see him now-I have seen him winter with no other shelter than a few planks as he lay dead on the field, ever since I slew laid over a log. The children, three in number, him. Ny God! My God!" And muttering were bare-footed and almost naked, though the the bond, and perpetual blessing to the free, with his brother-in-law. Wilberforce, Clarkson. weather was extremely cold. Their misery was a living fame for those who work and stand Broughman, and a mighty host like them. But

> that children should be removed from the ruinous influence of such brutal parents But what shall be done ? We have no place for them were they removed. A number of children are every year committed to the workhouse with their parents, not because they are guilty of any crime but because there is no other

In Prussia, the government, which imprisons parent, takes care of and educates the children, but with us the unoffending child is cast into the same prison with the guilty parent and there made a companion of the profane and disolute, not for his crime, but for his misfortune Our city has, for years, licensed establishments for the children of those drunkards?

She has spent her tens and hundred of than sands for the detection and punishment of crime, but how little has she done for its prevention ! Were it not wiser to begin at the foundation of the evil, to lay the axe at the root of the tree instead of the outer branches ?

We have a city farm of one hundred acres, a of a small portion of which is occupied and used by the work-house; to what better purpese could the remainder be appropriated than to a farmschool for boys of the class above described There is an excellent quarry on the place, which is wrought by the inmates of the work-house so delirium with it. And in that delirium, with that suitable buildings could be erected with very

Will not our city council give attention to this grow mature in vice and become the scourge of cue them from their present degradation and return many of them to society useful and respectable citizens ?

If so whose is the fault ? Let those reply who have it in their power to remedy the evil.

Aye, let them! For destiny is upon the hand of these children. They are chained down to crime, and cannot help themselves. They are bound as much now, as in prison cells when ironedas felons. Then who can reach them, ought to do so. The God who made us never meant that any of his creatures should be so deep-set in villainy.

But all of us have some power. Let us exert what we have to cure these sick. Let us talk

then in authority will quickly do theirs. A word as to the means of cure. A farm school is proposed for these outcast

must, we may rely upon it, educate ignorance to prevent crime. We must teach the criminal to cure him. These are the surest, cheapest, best means, and that society is the wisest which uses The letters to the La Patria, which are translated them most freely. A farm school, houses of plain that it is taking away from laboring men, by the New York Tribune, declares that "Mex- correction, institutions that will take proper ico is more lost than ever." The warlike de- care of the exposed, and teach them, that will wig, that a book was published, but suppressed in Ger- value of each, the aggregate of which is \$161. fences are declared a sham, and, if Gen. Scott separate the tempted and the ignorant from the many, proving this, from which book he makes long ex 398 for the week, against \$231,528 last week: "A couple of dillettanti lords, and the bishops, were the support of the bill, but which of the Right Rev. Fathers would give up a sixth of his income for the better opportunity of self-communing and meditation? The pretence of
sacrificing a sixth of the incomes of a million of

Chief is quarreling with chief; presence with
of increase of crime, causing increased taxation,
loss of property, and also loss of life. Educate!

Mr. H., given a lattle to pictorial limning, should soize
Corn. sacrificing a sixth of the incomes of a million of people for their mental improvement is of the last fatuity, or the most odious hypocrisy."

In presence; and then who hold the views of gov-loss of property, and also loss of life. Educate! Mr. H., given a little to pictorial limning, should soize rement, an ignorant of what can be done by the country, and of what they are able to accomplish. The presence; and then who hold the views of gov-loss of property, and also loss of life. Educate! Mr. H., given a little to pictorial limning, should soize the gossip of Baden seers, while there, and not any country, and of what they are able to accomplish. The presence is and then who hold the views of gov-loss of property, and also loss of life. Educate! Mr. H., given a little to pictorial limning, should soize the gossip of Baden seers, while there, and not any country, and of what they are able to accomplish. Ship Breed, bbls.

then get rid of the idea that we do enough, if we ciety in no place, without witnessing startling pass laws to punish crime. Let us stand upon that true basis, which says present, and cure, while we depend society against it.

Who Would be First? It is always wise to look any evil full in

face-to know its extent, and depth. Slavery is no trifling subject, and, though w may talk about it glibey enough, and say what The honest Quaker! By that name should and should not be done, yet it will re- known, and, because he quire, in the disposal of it, the greatest wisdom, good deeds, he was beloved! whether regard be had to black or white.

One benefit, indeed, likely to result from the candid discussion of the question of emancipaion, will be this very result. Once let the public attention be fully turned towards Emancipation, once let the best minds of the State grapple with it in entire freedom, and we shall have wise councils enough to lead us out of the difficulty, and do wisely what is best for master of right, whatever may be their fate We know, as all know, that public men

this country do not like to hagard their populari- the only means whereby station could ty. They would love any thing rather than that. Hence in grave question of this character, they will not, as a general rule, move it, or move in it, until they see what the body of the people wish. This is wrong. Better be right, and unpopular, than wrong, and popular. Better stand life, was esteemed a remarkable on a meagre, and hated minority for principle deed, his prospects were bright in the than be with a majority that sacrifices it, even and had he chosen a worldly me if we win thereby the highest station. But would have risen rapidly, as a public it is unwise, as well as wrong. Statesmen the Bible was his Book of Books, and make their reputations and win substantial he became an acknowledged power, by looking ahead, and preserving what Society of Friends will be, and taking their position accordingly.

Slavery, we must admit, is doomed, already. by the fiat of heaven. Did no tongue wag a word against it, and no pen play its part in ex- tion to the slave trade, universal emane posing its enormity, it would die out by the si- these were some of the great subjects that enlent working of the eternal laws of nature .-But every action that is going on-steam, railways, inventions, the moral influence of the age, its religious spirit, the cost of slave labor. its discomfort-all, all, are evermore speaking, writing, toiling, struggling against slavery, and it must fall. Now the statesman who looks 800 calmiy ahead, and sees the operations of these causes, and acts upon them, boldly, and consis-

3565 tantly, well be THE MAN of the future. We know another thing about our people, and this year-and that twelve hundred (a large cal- public men. They lack patience. They are we thousand boys and girls among us ragged, But they do not like, generally, to labor for gard, they concluded to present him with a r filthy, uncared for every way, and running to years, and wait to enjoy harvest-time. They if they are vicious, obscene, profane, violent ? sional term or two go by, if they are to be shut What wonder if they lie, steal, fire buildings, out by a particular action. This is sacrificing himself, and yet more as pledge that these be nd engage in every species of wickedness !- the present to the future. It is making a tempo-

now they are degraded, and prowl about of true, at least, in this respect) we shall find the rights for food or fun. Want, haggard wants, great men of the past patient in their toil, pa- Hall. Alas, adds the narrative: "In that gard tient in their action, patient with the people, palothes, and their very countenances are stamp. tient for them. CLARKSON, when he started d over with the expression of fraud and fear .- first against the slave-trade, had only a few sup-They have no hope, no childhood. They are porters. Had he followed, had he stopped to outcasts amid civilization. Yet educate these enquire what the people thought, had he found in them. He acted upon the principles, first to poys-let them know their duty, instruct them opposition, he never would have been honored prevent the criminal from growing worse, and would have died, of not dishonored, at least un-

Besides, there is a growing disposition, it is is their condition there? Facts shall answer: working unperceptibly in some places, and bold-"In collecting scholars," says a teacher in one ly in others, but it is working the civilized world and to judge them by a higher standard. The "In the next house both parents lay in a sim- question will not always be between the ins and found that he was fast becoming a drunkard, ilar condition, while their children were wan- the outs. What have you done, what are you doing to improve the condition of society, and inere he was stricken down in early manhood, and would break, when pointed at by his companions crease its means of culture, -this will be asked, as the child of a miserable wretch who had just and so asked, that no public man can be respectbeen brought home in a cart too drunk to help fully remembered in the future, or honored A gentleman on Main street was requested by in the present, who cannot answer the querry ject -so long kept sealed up by himself -- so long a woman to come and bury her husband, who satisfactorily. The highest eloquence cannot untouched by family or friend-the murder of had just deceased. He gave her money to pro- secure such fame without work faithfully percure articles necessary for the burial, and soon formed. The most brilliant talents will not broken by himself. "I could not help it," said found the dead man stretched on the floor and give a name among men unless they are honestly

If right in these views (and we think their correctness will not be disputed) what a field lies open for the public men of Kentucky, on the a German prince was so wrought upon by the subject of slavery! The gleaners in it are few. We can hardly name one (who is he?) who is always in the fore front, doing good service, by These examples might be multiplied indefinitely. a manly steady labor. Yet here it is before us, and write against English colonial slavery. He panting to do it, the hour ready and waiting for universal in the English possessions in the West the man, and the prospects of enduring benefit to Indies. He struggled by the side of Buxton Does not humanity, does not justice demand bravely up for the right!

tucky will take the lead and win this great good, fected, and how it worked. The results of his and wear this bright fame ?

### Enstern Virginia--- Its Condition-We have received the following note:

"The Examiner, I observe, is publishing Judge Bullock's address, and a pamphlet by a Carolinian, on the effect of slavery upon the wealth of the South, (both admirable articles,) and I would simply ask that the following letters from the ciple, on the subject of slavery, the use of harsh editor of the National Era, who was in Virginia to make drunkards. Ought she not to provide when they were written, be printed by you, at your convenience. I am gratified with the spirit of but has often an injurious effect in arming him your paper, and the ability you manifest in conducing it. You cannot fail, if you continue, to meet with a very general support in Kentucky, them. He spoke honestly what he thought, but

KENTUCKY SLAVE-HOLDER."

We comply cheerfully with the request of a Kentucky Slave-holder." He will find the received the Era?

The general effect of slave labor is to impoverish master and State. This we shall take occasion to show hereafter. But this labor is used thousand dollars judiciously expended would res- profitably in various portions of Kentucky; especially around Louisville, when employed in the culture of hemp. Still free labor would be, even in these exceptional, cases more profitable to the planter, and work more beneficial, pecuniarily, to the community at large.

But this fact-that slave labor is occasionally profitable-would only make the conduct of those who, while using it, should exert their influence to rid themselves, and the State, of an acknowledged evil, the more ennobling. Those planters are truly the noblest of all patriotsthe best of men-who, under these circumstances, urge emancipation. We desire them to take the lead. We wishabove all things to see their of humanity. He had gone to meet the district many good qualities,-their hospitality, energy, committee, to make additional provision for the Who among them will set the example?

The letters of the Editor of the Era, (on our first page,) will be found interesting and in- his body was consigned to the tomb.

Caspar Hauser.

published in Germany, and attracted very wide attention. Caspar was assassinated. The belief was, that his death was a State crime, and that he was in fact the Hereditary Prince of Baden. For this he died. Mr. Howitt revives the whole affair again, in his

tracts. &c. itt, will turn out, if not a hoax, something worse. His Rye Flo Journal is new, and needs notoriety. It is natural that Wheat,

waves of a summerless sea. This will hardly answer

JOHN JOSEPH GURNEY had the means to a place among men, and could have don out-side gear rich enough to have atte crowds' gaze at any time. Neither conter in. Looking upon man,-whether his he beat beneath the beggar's tattered robe, or richest velvet, as differing only externally. to be judged of hereafter, by the same esolved to vindicate, and that bodly in fastly, human goodness, truth, and on earth, or respect secured in heaven We give in a condensed form a bel

of his life written for the Norfolk Mr. Gurney was born 2d Aug was well educated, and when prepare

From this time, till the day of h mission was one of benevolence and charity. Education, reform of prisons, or grossed his time, and he gave to them, fre and with a joyous heart, the best energies soul and body

Many anecdotes of Mr. Gurney which he used good humoredly to relate, and which, more than any labored eulogium, show the influence of his character, and the effect of his el

He attended an examination of a p school just before he died. He was well ki to the boys as their friend, and the friend education. Bethinking them what they do, to offer him a proper testimony of the of England and Wales, which some of them executed. It was a trifle in itself; but he ve it as the offering of a disinterested pledge as men, would uphold every educational effort He promised them, that some fine day in sum mer, they should come to his house, and pla with him in the beautiful garden of Earlhan den there is a sepulchre."

In the spring of 1827, in company with Mrs Fry, he visited Ireland. Their object was to see the prisons, and to suggest necessary reforms a real improvement. The warm-hearted Irish him, and his companion, as they would the good beings of earth. The Priests walked arm and arm with them, and the people followed to chees and bless. How completely does goodness overthrow sectarianism! How rapidly sink all differences of opinion when a real virtue is felt!

Before and after this, he had visited, with imilar objects, nearly all the counties of Engand and Scotland, and the different nations on the continent. No place where wretchedness owered escaped his presence; no foul lodgement made by crime could shut out his philanthrophy And everywhere doors were opened to him, and dessings followed him! Nor did he omit to hold, in all places, religious meetings. He himself refers to them, to the attendance of noble priest, and people, and says, when Mrs. Fry was addressing once a large assemblage of orphans inspiring tones of her veice, that he exclaimed,-

This is the gift of God." In 1824, Mr. Gurney began publicly to speak not content with this, he visited the West Indies. Who will be first ? What public man of Ken- and saw for himself what emancipation had aflabors in the field, were given in his "Familiar

letters to Henry Clay, of Kentucky." One trait is remarkable in Mr. Gurney-moderation-not that moderation which vields principle, which fears to do its whole duty, but that highest virtue which knows how to be faithful and yet kind. "While it is our christian duty. says he, "to arrest the least concession of prinepithets, and violent language, towards the slave-holder, is not only objectionable in itself. against our arguments, and of thus injuring the progress of our cause." Nor did he ever use in a very short time; at least such is the belief always in the "terms and usages of a christian

courtesy. Mr. Gurney advocated Mr. Buxton's plan of civilizing Africa by civilized negroes. He could conceive of no other way of reaching a coast letters sent on the first page. Will he be so and country so destructive of European life. good as to send all of them, as we have not as yet | Begin with the coast first, and then extend into the interior, and thus may the slave traffic be stopped, and Ethiopia subdued.

He was opposed to capital punishments, a zealous defender of the Bible Society, of Temperance, and of Peace.

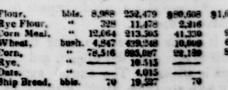
Mr. Gurney's visit to the United States, in 1837, is remembered by the many who met him with sincere pleasure. He was received among us as an honored guest. At Washington, he was the observed of observers. He preached in the House of Representatives, to the great and distinguished of our land; a solemn silence prevailed when his sermen was ended: and afterwards, HENRY CLAY, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and other gifted statesmen, came forward, and offered the plain Quaker "their warmest greetings."

Mr. Gurney died, as he had lived, in the cause house fell and crushed him. He breathed his last soon after, and on the 12th January, 1817.

The good he has done, still lives; we cannot monra, then, at his departure; for his pure spirit rests now in Heaven.

# PHILADELPHIA-EXPORTS.

The following is a statement of the Exports of Breadstuffs, from the port of Philadelphia to journal. He says the general belief is true-that Caspar foreign ports, from the 11th to the 18th of June. was assassinated to make way for the Grand Duke, Lud- and also the totals thus far this year, with the



The Legislature of Kentucky, last winter, by t, called upon the people of the State to say ether they would have a Convention to eslish a new Constitution.

The holding of a convention always import-, is especially so now, for it involves the conion and settlement of questions of vast itude :-- questions which ought to receive, which will receive, doubtlesss, the best ht and closest examination of which our community are capable.

e can be, legally, no limit to the discusf these questions, thus authoritatively and ly broached by the highest authority. there will be, we are persuaded, no effort, quarter, to hedge in the liberty of the or trainmel speech, while these privileges ised with a just regard to the peace of unity, and the integrity of the law. most difficult problem of all-emanciay be fully and fearlessly presented. es be thus guarded:--for no right red, in Kentucky, than that inaliennental right, which secures to the liberty to know, to utter, to ng to conscience."

any doubt exist, on this point were se causes, external and internal the last few years, have arrested of slavery by the press over the

violence with which the subject o s been agitated out of the slave States has been no form of exaggerated speech inguage in which wrath could be clothed has not been used against those who emid slavery. The characteristics of too v even of the professed advocates of freeliving far away from the evil which they read have been, vehemence, and excess. They have made no allowance for the education and feeling of a slaveholding community. The great question of emancipation, therefore, which could be presented without passion, and urged a spirit of love, and generous good will, has involved in a storm of fierce conflict, and e have been so bewildered by excitement d by passion, as not to see or know the or, at least, how to utter it. Society, unnably, when stagnant, needs a whirlwind to purify it, and to save. But where there me and intelligence enough to hear and der trnth, the rude anger of the storm withwill only enkindle a ruder anger within nce, invariably, begets violence, and all that best of us can do, at such times, is, to watch the excitement as it wears away; -and then, to

2. The ultraism with which slavery has been unheld in the slave States

The perpetualists-especially those led by the

able men of the Carolina school-have been ever in extreme. They have demanded of all persons and parties unqualified obedience to their dogmas. HENRY CLAY, because he refused assent to these. was denounced by them as an abolitionist; for to have been born and brought up in South the same reason Silas WRIGHT is as much exehas been and is to deepen the pro-slavery exer and secure it; and, for this end, they appeal to introduce or meddle with party politics, or constantly and ably to the pride, passion, sec- with parties of any character in or out of the tional prejudice, avarice, and fears of these slave States. Nullification, the denial of the right of bitter and steadfast opposition to free labor, the manner in which Texas was annexed, last, thought not least, Mr. Calhoun's "fire-brand" resolutions, as Senator Benton designates them-all these things show this to be their aim, and they show, in addition, that it is their purpose, by this action, to vex and fret the indeed could they gain ascendency in the South. were it not for the creation and extension of finaticism in the North? The stormier it bemes, the brighter and surer their political prospects. They have done as much to extend aboany instrumentality. As to their main object, the union of the South upon pro-slavery grounds, the perpetualists have failed; but, owing to the close division of parties, and the difficulty which the truth on a vexed question, they have not failed in making public opinion more stringent, and arresting by the press the free discussion of mancipation, and subjects connected therewith, throughout the slave States.

Notwithstanding the operation of these causes. however, distinguished Southern men have not hesitated to utter plainly their sentiments .-WILLIAM GASTON, of North Carolina, a little while before his pure spirit passed away, urged the young men of that State, in a public address, to make the subject of slavery their study, and to see if they could not, in their day, do something to eradicate "the great curse" of society. Senator Underwood and other able Kentuckians, in years gone by, have spoken with persuasive eloquence in a like tone; and only a few months since, Judge BULLOCK, of this city, with signal ability, proved that the institution must die out from natural causes, and that it is the part of a wise forecast to prepare for such a result. Nor should any citizen hesitate to speak taking the natural increase into consideration, out his mind as freely. It is hard, indeed, to conceive that offense could be given by the exercise of a common liberty, and, especially, if, like the judividuals named, all who use it, act upon these admitted principles:

1. That this State alone has exclusive jurisdiction over the whole subject within its terri-

Slavery is a domestic institution. Neither the National Government, nor any sister State, has the right, legally, to touch it. It is for Kentucky, and Kentucky alone, to say when and how her bond shall be set free, or whether they shall be set free at all.

2. That the Free alone shall be addressed.

This position needs only to be stated, to be admitted everywhere. That being is a demon, and fit for the blackest infamy, who would seek, in any manner, to arm man against master. No more fiend-like conduct can be imagined. It would receive the universal execration of earth, as it would be sure to meet the indignant punishment of heaven

To our view, indeed, there is but one course mapped out for him, who labours earnestly and honestly to benefit and bless man. It is, as one of authority has said, to speak the truth always in love. Especially, should they pursue this course, who are endeavoring to effect social reforms, to change old and time-worn habits and laws. They must understand prejudices and pay proper regard to them; know all perils, and ward them off; weigh each interest, and be just; and violate no right in removing a wrong. It is orten thought enough that the truth be spoken; but it is as important almost, to speak it rightly. When uttered in harsh terms, clothed in the garb of bigotry, or enforced in an insolent or overbearing manner, in a spirit exclusive, one-sided or rabid, it will be resisted, often, as a lie. The advocates of truth must rise up to the level of its own dignity. They must be pure in heart, and crush all feelings of anger and hatrad, ere they can be fit to defend it, or enforce any great claim of humanity

"The receipts of Flour down the North River, since the let of the month, have averaged over forty thousand the heartly and the exports to over ten thousand har reis a day, and the exports to over ten thousand har reis a day, and the exports to over ten thousand har reis a day. The receipts of Wheat during the same period have been 341,336 bushels, and 917,876 bushels or Corn. Exports, from let to 15th June—Wheat, 909,550f bushels: Rye, 14,286 do; Corn, 45,843 do."

We shall write and argue in the Examiner, in this spirit, and temper, giving no just cause of this spirit, and temper, giving no just cause of offence to a single human being, yet free, sitke, from that timidity, which would cringe before from that timidity, which would cringe before error, or that violence, which would battle with it in anger.

The necessity of such a paper as the Exami (apart from other weighty reasons,)

in Kentucky.

did not feel it. At the formation of the Conall causes of restraint were removed, we believe out its thoughts! Let all parties, as they grapple with each other in manly argument or moral effort, prove their loyalty to liberty by the argest teleration, and thus rear up our social fabrie on a grantic foundation, collossal in stature and strength, and alike majestic and beautiful

2. The welfare of the State.

Who thinks slavery a blessing? What body f men in the church so regard it? What number of citizens, out of the church, so hold? It slavery were unknown among us, and its introduction was proposed, the voice of the people would pour itself out, in one concentrated peal. or universal freedom. Those who are for mancipation, indeed, on any terms, believe that while this measure is deferred or defeated neither they nor their children can be trule blessed; that labor, the means of individual sucess or social growth, must be degraded; and that the State must lag behind her sister States in permanent prosperity and power. Shall they not say so? May they not do all, within their influence, to enforce these views? Glorious John Milton, amid revolutionary times in ol England, made an address on Liberty of Speech and took, for his motte, which sums up the whole argument, the spirited words of a bole

"This is true literty, when free born men. Having to advise the public, may speak free— Which he who can, and will, deserves high praise-Who neither can, nor will, may hold his peace— What can be juster in a State than this?"

The object of the Examiner will be to repreent the anti-slavery sentiment of Kentucky. and, as far as it can to extend it-to inquire into and discuss all reform measures-and to advocate, to the best of its ability, every claim of humanity. As its name imports, its glance will be a wide one, and we shall aim to make it, with the aid of friends, a welcome visitor alike to the man of thought, and the family circle.

We have been solicited by numerous indi-

riduals in Virginia and North Carolina, and b a large circle of friends in Kentucky, to occupy our present post. We were known to all of them Carolina, and bred a slaveholder, and, therefore interests and rights of slaveholders, and thus citement, so that they may band all the slave fitted to discuss the question of slavery; to be States in one political union, and thus win pow- a Whig, yet no partisan, and hence not likely State. We shall labor to meet their wishes and fulfill their expectations. Of Mr. F. Cosny who is associated with us, we need hardly say a word. . He treads his own soil ; Loulsville is hi aative home. He brings to the task he has unertaken a clear head, and a resolution to labor earnestly for the rear, lasting well-being of his native state and city.

We send the Examiner, with this brief outline North, to drive the people there to excess, to of its proposed course and of our views, to its madden them and make them as ultra on one friends and the public. We beg no one for help. le as these perpetualists are on the other. How But, as the pecuniary independence of such port the cause, and those who are willing to consider it, to take the paper, and to extend its circulation. We ask for their earnest sympathy, and yet more for their cordial union .tionism by their excess, as has been done by Our friends must unite, if they would have their strength felt. If a single person labors by himself, the power which consists in union, i wanting. A drop of rain will produce no moisture on the dry clod; but when it is united with xists under these circumstances of speaking other drops, the copious shower revives the dy ing plants and gladdens the whole face of nature If thus we are united, we shall make Kentucky the home of the free, as well as of the brave and awaken in our sister states of the South, spirit which will not tire, until crowned with the glory of universal emancipation.

A Tuble to Study.

We ask the public to look well into the table below. It contains matter worthy every one's reflection, and is especially important to legisla-

We take the table from the Frankfort Commonwealth. It was published therein by a contributor, who evidently has conned it over thoroughly, and knows more on the subject than he has yet disclosed. Could we induce him to favor the public with his views? We offer him our

columns. We shall, some time hence, refer to the table in detail, and give our own views upon the results it teaches. One thing is clear from it, that slave property is diminishing in value, and, in volume, also. And this diminution will increase, from causes, internal and external more rapidly in the future, than it has ever done

1841 There was in Kentucky, total, slaves, Of this number under 16 years,....

	Of this number under to years,	76,009
	" over 16 years,	000,000
	The valuation of all the slaves was,	\$62,309,602
1842	Total siaves,	171,035
	Under 16 vears.	93,625
σ.	O 10	77,410
	The increase for the year under 16,	784
	The increase for the year under to,	1,401
	Over 16,	2,184
	Thhe whole increase for the year was,	2,109
	The valuation of all the slaves, was,	\$34,883,809
	This was a decrease in valuation in	
		\$7,438,753
1843	Total alayer	175,107
1649	Under 16 years,	96,107
	Over 16,	80,000
	Increase of those under 16 for the year,	
	Increase of those under to for the year,	2,482
	Over 16,	
	Whole increase for the year,	5,078
	Valuation of all the slaves,	245,831,175
	Decrease in valuation for the year,	\$9,039,634
1844		178,837
IC DE	Under to wante	96,297
	Over 16,	82,540
	Over 10,	190
	Increase of those under 16,	2,540
	Over 16,	
	Whole increase for the year	2,730
	Valuation of all the slaves	\$51,363,192
	Notice that in 1841, 168,853 slaves inc.	2,182
	In 1849 171 035 increased	5,072
	While in 1843, 176,107 only increased,	2.730
	The difference between 1843 and '44,	2,342
	Between 1844 ane '42 was but,	160
	Increase of valuation over 1813,	85,572.017
	Increase of Valuation over 1613.	181.742
1845	Total slaves,	
	Under 16 years,	99,938
	Owar 16	81,784
	Increase of those under 16	3,661
	Over 16,	1.244
	Whole increase for the year,	4,905
	In the year 1842, 171,035 slaves inc.,	167
	More than 178,557, in 1844, increased,	
	Valuation of all the slaves,	450 200 130
	Valuation of all the slaves,	\$1.008,947
	Increase of valuation for the year,	
	Making the 4,905 slaves, the increase	
	of slaves for the year, averaging each,	
1816	man al alamas	185,582
1610	Under 16 years,	93,904
HERE	Once 16	85,678
	Decrease under 16 years,	54
B. P. 63.5	Decrease under to years,	1,894
	Increase over 16,	1,840
8 B	Whole increase of slaves for the year.	0.100
	Notice 168 853 in 1841 increased	
192	And 183,742 in 1843, increased but,	1,840
	In 1942 the increase of those under 16	2.849

In 1843 the increase of those under 16. 2.842 While in 1846 the same class decreased, 54 Valuation of all the slaves in 1846, . . . \$55,003,816 BREADSTUFFS AT NEW YORK.-The Daily Express of he 22d inst. says:
"The receipts of Flour down the North River, sin

In 1830 Chicago was merely an Indian trading st, the population consisting of perhaps one andred individuals, principally gevernment ner seems clear enough to our friends. Because, agents, troops, Indian traders, &c. In 185 Gest. W. Dole, the oldest forwarding merchant in 1st. Of the extent of anti-slavery sentiment the city, established a store within the palisade of the Fort, now called the "Garrison," not There never was a period when our periode trusting his property outside its limits. From that time until 1839, the post and the country, to stitution, the Convention came within a few over 100 miles inland, were supplied with flour, votes of inserting in it a gradual emancipation pork, &c., from the East, principally Ohio. In clause, and in 1832 public opinion was almost 1839, however, commenced the export trade, ripe for such a step. This feeling is not, appa- which since that time, has been steadily increasrently, as strong now. It is still, however, in ling. And the townspeople witnessed an un its out-spoken form an energetic element, and if usual sight-a brig laden with 700 barrels of flour returning to Ohio, for want of a market .it would be overwhelming in its action. Shall The first cargo of wheat was shipped from Chithis sentiment have no organ? Is it just or cago in 1839 by the Giles Williams in the brig generous to deny it the means of speech? Let Neptune. A number of persons visited the pier it be heard ! Let it have full freedom to speak out of curiosity. This was the commencement of the export trade of the city, which in 1842 ran up to 586,907 bushels wheat and 2,920 barrels flour. In 1846 it swelled to the following

amounts:						
Wheat,				1	,459,594	bushels.
Oats, .					52,114	
Corn,					11,947	do.
Flour,					28,045	barrels.
Beef and l	Pork,				31,224	
Dried Bee					11,000	pounds.
Bacon and	Har	ne,			237,216	do.
Lard and	Tallo	w, .			1,935	do.
Tongues,					1,000	do.
Wool,					281,222	de.
Raw Furs	,				37,614	do.
Lead,					10,895	do.
Hides and	Leat	her,	val	ue,	\$2	24,685.
This amo	unt	of e	xpo	rt	employed	19 steam

oats, 17 propellers, 36 brigs, and 120 schooners 4,415 tons of shipping, making during the ear 2,779 arrivals and departures. This is ex usive of the number of vessels employed in the imber trade, which that year made over 1000 rrivals and departures. These vessels thu rought to Chicago and a market :

24,424,299 feet of lumber, 8,354,000 do shingles, 2,069,500 do lath, 16,800 do square timber, 15,200 pieces staves, 24,000 pickets.

The total value of imports, during that year was over \$3,000,000.

There are 19 or 20 large warehouses in Chiago, with a capacity for 1,000,000 bushels of grain, which the present season has not entirely taken up, in consequence of short crops, and he low prices of last fall, which kept the grain n the country.

Gen. Zuc. Taylor.

The editor of the Signal, of Cincinnati, J. W. Taylor, a very intelligent gentleman of the emocratic school, wrote an article some time ince, giving his views of the condition of paries, and expressing the opinion, that the Gener-I, in a certain contingency, that is, "on the ted in some fault of my own. quisition of the country, and not of any par-"," might be called in to enter political life That article he enclosed to him, explained by etter, his own position. In reply, he received Gen. Taylor the following HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the reeipt of your letter with the enclosure of your ditorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the

At this time, my public duties command illy my attention, that it is impossible to anwer your letter in the terms demanded by its ourtesy, and the importance of the sentiments which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the me, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of pubic policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld all the end of the war, when my usefulness as military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compropised by their expression or discussion in any

From many sources I have been addressed on he subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an offier of the army, by acknowleding to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that shall refuse if the country call me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the pontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my

such an office, I take this occasion to say, that have not the slightest aspiration; a much nore tranquil and satisfactory life, after the ermination of my present duties, awaits me, I rust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield nyself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentinents and views embraced in your editorial. With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to

acknowledge myself Most truly and respectfully, Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR. Major General U. S. Army. JAS. W. TAYLOR, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

Brazil. It is intimated, in respectable quarters, that our relations with Brazil are not of the most friendly character. We hope this is an error. We long to see the day, when the nations of the world, and especially of the continent, will be united in peace, and be zealous, to cultivate and extend the virtues and the arts of peace.

Spain-A New Question. It seems pretty clear, that the question of a divorce of the Queen from her husband is to be agitated, and will likely involve the country in

the French party will resist, and the country will become, again, involved in hot conflict, if in the previous fighting."

What ignorance must prevail in Spain! A people that would tolerate such silly questions, inst, close to the walls of the city. Company or a legislature that would go to war about them, K, 3d Dragoons, went in pursuit the next day, must have very little knowledge either of their rights or duties. As for the Queen, her lot must be most miserable! She knows not the of an enemy. pleasures of domestic life, nor woman's true

With a little change, any maiden might sing been reduced to so low a figure as to give rise o Imprisoned majesty:

Cleon hath a million acres. Ne'er a one have I. In a cottage I; Cleon hath a dozen fortunes, Not a penny I; But the poorer of the twain, is Cleon, and not I. Cleon sees no charms in nature, In a daisy, I; Cleon hears no anthems ringing

In the sea and sky. Nature rings to me forever, Earnest listener I. State for state, with all attendants, Who would change? not I. CAIRO .- This place is about to take a new

start. All incumbrances on the corporate prop-erty will soon be removed, and lots sold with good titles to purchasers. Petitions are in cirulation throughout Illinois for a grant of land to aid in completing the Great Western Railroad, clusive. Every this charactered in 1843, and the opinion is once more expressed that the stock to that road will be taken. Mr. Holbrook is pushing his views with fresh zeal.—St. Louis Union, June 26.

GLEANINGS.

IMMIGRANT PASSENGERS AT BOSTON .-- In a litthe over two menths seven thousand four hunired and thirty eight passengers (nearly all of whom are emigrants) have arrived at Boston.

THE NEW STEAMERS .- The New Yorkers are nilding a line of Steamers. The George Wash. ington is now on her first trip to Bremen; her tonnage is 2,200. The United States will be 300 shall have taken their place. General Cushing tons larger She is to have four wrought iron boilers; two side-lever marine engines, of eighty inch evlinder, and nine feet stroke, with iron water wheels, each of more power than one thousand horses. Her beam is 21 feet long; the iron head weighs 3 or 4 tons. Every part of the machine is made in the most perfect manner. And Cruz. so it ought to be! We would wing messengers of peace with the utmost power of speed and make whatever rivits the human family together a type of perfect skill.

The George Washington cost \$100,000; the United States, \$115.000. A BIG BED-AND IRON AT THAT !- The be

plate for the New York Atlantic Steamer. United States employed fifty or sixty men, with three cupola furnaces, and took them a few minutes over three hours to cast it. They melted 27 tons of metal; the casting weighed 24 tons, or 54.000 lbs. The red-hot melted metal was poured into a kettle of near a ton each by suitable ladles; a couple of receivers were placed at the ends of the castings which measured 27 feet by 8, and the contents of the huge kettles were poured into them, by the aid of an enormous crane, and a block and tackle, charcoal in quantities being thrown on the surface to keep up the intense heat there. When the receivers had, each, 13 tons of melted metal in them, a lever was raised, and the liquid cast-iron ran in two streams into the prepared mould, and the enormous bed-plate took instant shape-was made,

LAND SALES .- The Green Bay Advocate contrasts the sale of public lands last year and this for May:

1846. 1846. .. 28,849 37 \$35,061 73 Acres... 1847. 1847. ..32,664 70 \$40,830 88

Consolation

Selfish consolers are we at the best ! Philosophy, Religion, still we cry, Hiding beneath each sounding phrase Our hollowness of heart! We scatter words As they were seeds upon the spirited waste, And look for sudden fruit. True sorrow's balm Lies in the moisture of averted eyes In loves sweet ministrations worked unseen But ah ! not long unfelt.

THE ERROR .- Oh! the vanity, the folly, which eads ering mortals to believe themselves the victims of destiny-a belief so subversive of the courage and principle which enable us to resist adversity. No. conduct is Fate, and had I caused to reflect on the trials of my life. I should have found that all of them had origina-

NEW YORK ELECTION .- The Albany Evening Journal gives all the counties in the State, except three-Broome, Livingston, Oswego. The vote for Judges of the court of appeals is:--

Whigs		Democrats.			
Whittlesey	121,884	Bronson	137,974		
Reynolds	116,961	Ruggles	133,754		
Nexon	117,728	Gardiner	137,771		
Gordan	120,925	Jewett	137,771 131,666		
Lampton	126,590	Benton	131,645.		

From Vera Cruze-Attack on a Large Train

-- Father Jarnetta-- Boldness of the Guerillas!

The New Orleans papers of the 18th, have era Cruz dates of the 9th, and Brazes of the 13th, received the day before by the U. S. steamr Mary Kingsland. We copy what follows from ATTACK ON THE TRAIN .- We learn that the

whole of the immense train, under the escort of Col. McIntosh and 800 men, proceeding onward to the headquarters of General Scott, were attacked by a guerilla party at a point just fifteen miles beyond Santa Fe, a villiage eight miles from Vera Cruz. The moment the attack was made on the head of the train, the dragoons charged on the enemy, and dispersed them. After the lapse of a very short time, the Mexcans again made their appearance in seemingly overwhelming numbers, at least 1700 or 1800

strong, and opened a fire on several points a Here a considerable number of pack mules fell into the hands of the foe, from the extended line which had to be kept up, on the march, owing to the narrow defiles through which the train was passing, Col. McIntosh after a rather severe contest, beat off the assailants, and then fortified himself behind his wagons, deeming it imprudent to continue on with out a reinforcement, particularly requiring ar

7th inst., in the evening, and on Tuesday morn ing, Gen, Cadwallader marched to his relief with a section datailed from the Howitzer battery, 10 guns attached to the Voltiguer regiment. under Lieut. Blakeley and Cochrane; four companies of the 11th regiment. under Col. Ramsey one company of the 9th and 7th infantry: and company K, of the 3d Dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied. The Mexicans are said to be posted in considerable strength, in the vicinity of the National Bridge, (Puenta Nacional, close to which the train is entrenched. They are determined to dispute the passage with us Gen. Cadwallader, on his junction with Col. McIntosh, will be at the head of about 1500 strong, and he has declared that he shall soon be able to clear the road of those desperadoes the guerillas. Although the name is not given, there is little doubt of the Mexicans being under the command of Padre Jarneta, the Span iard, of whose exploits we have already spoker in these columns. The exact sum, in specie. conveyed by this train is \$350,000. There is no authentic intelligence of the loss sustained by either party, in this encounter. Dr. Harney, brother of the Colonel, it is said, received a musket ball in his leg, which was, however, but a vent their falling in the hands of the foe.

flesh wound. The account of the attack on the train, as given by the New Orleans Bulletin of the 18th, says: "The fighting continued at intervals for three days, with a loss on our side of 30 men, besides 200 of the pack mules captured, and 35 The Liberals are for it. If the Queen acts of our wagous, with their contents destroyed, with them, the divorce will be carried. This to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, all the horses having been killed

Horse Robbery .- A daring robbery of some forty or fifty horses and mules is said to have been perpetrated by the Mexicans, on the 5th and after remaining out scouring the country. until the following morning, the 7th inst., they returned, and reported that they saw no vestige

GARRISON OF VERA CRUZ .- We have been informed that the number of troops at Vera Cruz, since the departure of Gen. Cadwallader, has to some apprehensions for the safety of the city. in case of an attack, by anything like the number said to be under Padre Jarneta. There were not more than forty men fit for duty, in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, when the Mas chusetts left.

PASSENGERS .- The following is a list of the passengers brought by the Mary Kingsland: Col. Bowles; Lieut. Col. Hadden; Majors Car- making. vens and Mooney; Captains Sanderson, Denin, Davis, Briggs, Rosseau, Kimball. Graham, Young; Surgeon Walker; Lieutentants Roach, Hogan, Tell, Rose, Kayle, Shanks, Hoggatt, Burrell, Stropes, Davis, Schoonover, Kemple, Burrell, Stropes, Davis, Schoonover, Kemple, Foster, Burfield, Irwin, Pennybacker, Pennington, Paynter, Rice, Loud, Emerson, and six companies of the second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, 360 men. Captain Conner, Texas Volunteers; Captain Wm. B. Archer, First Virginia Volunteers: Lieutenant Pograms. First Virginia Volunteers; Lieutenant Pegram, First

The New Orleans Commercial Times, of last Saturday week, says:

There is no longer any severe pressure for money, the market having been considerably relieved by the appurature arrival of species, which \$1,50,000 were received yesterday, v.2: \$1,000,000 for Government, and \$250,000 to the Canal Bank. House of the banks are discounting liberally, though the efferings are larger than they can well take. Exchange has advanced rapidly since our last, and is now fully 1 per cent, higher than in the early part of last week.

out fring sions a car

Lety theaty years ago, prought from \$13 the annihilation of three fourths of the

day with a detachment of the 16th Regimen

The New Orleans Commercial Times says: have broken out among the troops recently arrived at Brazos, and a considerable number ar

flicted with it. ARMY MOVEMENTS .-- The 2 Mississippi regi ment have moved forward from Montere Gen. Wool, and the Virginia and North Caroina troops are to leave as soon the Massachu setts regiment, who left here on Sunday last. are to re-assemble, they will resume their labor Friday last. Portions of the 10th infantry under Lieut. Col. Fay, of the 3rd Dragoons, under utor has commuted the punishment of death Major Cass, and of the 13th infantry still remain encamped in our vicinity.

YELLOW FEVER .- We regret to this terrible disease is continuing its ravages among our troops and citizens domiciled in Vera ported that there were from fifteen to twenty eaths a day occurring therefrom. the capital, shall be annually set apart for the

learn that up to the departure of this steam no communication had been received from either Jalapa or Puebla; since last advices received here. We are now sixteen days without intelligence from the latter city, the last being dated the 31st

PASSENGERS .- Mr. Harrod, Dr. Tendor and one hundred and fifty-five sick and discharged solliers, body of Major Bosworth, Paymaster U. S. Army, who died recently at Vera Cruz, of the Black Vomit .- N. O. Times, 17th.

The following items from the seat of war, re ceived from the steamship Day, we find in the New Orleans Bulletin :

The report existed at Vera Cruz, on the departure of the Day, that Gen. Scott was at Rio rio, negotiating with the new government, of which Herera was the head, but our informan stated that not much dependence was placed upon the rumor. Another version of the report is that Herera declined entering into any negotiation until the new government was more settle and firm in power.

By a gentleman of this city, from Matamores who embarked in the Day at Brazos, we learn that there was little or no business doing. The whole amount of duties collected under the tariff t Matameros, Brazos, and the mouth of the river, was short of \$20,000. No revivel of trade was expected until that tariff was very materially modified.

From the Plaine.

The St. Louis papers of the 22d inst. bring sad news from the Plajas. The Reveille was inform ed by a person on the previous evening from Westport, that just before he left that place Delaware Indian arrived from the Plains, giving an account of a wholesale murder of team sters, by a combined force of Arrapahoes, Ca-manches and Pawnees, whose numbers he set: lown at two hundred fires, which would make the total number of the force about one thous and men. Near a place called Walnut creek, he states, this formidable party met and attacked a train of thirty wagons, drawn by mule teams and accompanied only by the drivers and eight or ten horsemen. The Indians surrounded them and charging suddenly drove the teamsters from heir saddles, and massacreed every man of the party! The wagons were loaded with governnent stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use.

When the Reveille's informant left Westport

art 37: Humphreys 7: Lloyd 3. Major John Dougherty, who recently started for Santa Fe with 210 head of cattle, was there for the purpose of employing more men flood, destructively. At St. Croix on the 12th. Near Council Grove his herd made a stampede, and one hundred and fifty escaped. mills; it swept away some 8,000 logs. At Ga-

From the Army,

Tampico .- All quiet on the 11th. Rumors o revolt were rife; but not credited. The volun- fore. Black River swept away everything becer regiment, Louisiana, was sadly thinned by fore it; it rose, the papers say, between eight in Day Goods-Cabot A and Chicapee D costons 8129 as dull could be.

feet perpendicularly. This looks big, but we have | 64 @17c. Methuen ticks 164 \$17c. Blue Prints Fall MONTEREY .- Gen. Scott has sent orders to big rivers in the West, and when they choose, seven out of ten regiments, to repair to Vera they can walk over, as well as by houses. Mills Cruz. This will keep Gen. Taylor still. He were carried away. &c. will not have over 5,000 men, all told; he cannot march upon San Luis, and leave garrisons behind him, with this number.

Urrea is reported to be at Tula, with 400 cavdry lancers. The troops at Monterey expect a brush with him.

VERA CRUZ-THE ROAD-GUERILLAS .- Death is doing his busy work at Vera Cruz without the aid of steal or lead. Public accounts represent the place as full of disease; private, as almost charnel house. The romito masters the Saxon. and he falls before it to rise no more !

and packing pork for the British market. A letter before us, (from a staunch democrat who cannot well forget his party ties afar off) under date of the 7thstate that some of the large Flour dealers are

. . I don't know whose turn will come likely to be ruined in business, under the fall next--I feel as if I did not care-so unmaned with in prices incident to the news by the Cambria. pain and sickness, they are dving here at the rate of twenty a day-and oh! could you see the men, hear their grief, witness their death, and see them buried, you would say the whole counthat Mr. Todd will promptly adjust any differ try is not worth this sacrifice of life I do so ong for a mouthful of pure Kentucky air. Dates from Vera Cruz are up to the 9th. The

Guerillas are growing bolder. A train, with 800 men under the command of Col. McIntosh, was assailed by them twenty four miles from Vera Cruz. The dragoons charged, and disperses them. But the Mexicans soon returned, som 17 or 1800 strong-opened a fire on several points at once, and fought with a dashing bravery. Col. McIntosh after a severe conflict, beat them off, fortified himself, and sent back for help, being unwilling to pass the defiles without

On the 7th, his express reached Vera Cruz. Gen. Cadwallader, detailed, immediately from the Howitzer lottery ten guns attached to the Voltigeur regiment, under Capt's. Blakely and Cochrane; four companies of the 11th regiment under Col. Ramsey; one compny of the 9th and 7th Infantry; and company K, of the 3rd Dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied. Details of the fight are not given. It lasted

three days. The Mexicans were under Father Larueta-as daring a fellow as ever wore sword. The train had \$350,000 in specie. Report says he lost thirty men, 200 pack mules, besides 35 wagons, with their contents, destroyed to pre-'Tis a long road from Vera Cruz to the City

of Mexico, and we fear it will be tracked in blood over many a mile of it. The Guerilla warfare is ever brutal, and it has now begun. A few men like Larueta may speed the work of death among his, and our countrymen, as fist as the comito at Vera Cruz. An intelligent observer refering to the above attack, writes: Et Paso DE Los Asisos, June 9, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: Here I am, about twenty four miles from Vera Cruz, with the train that left on the 4th isst., and you may know from the length of time we have been coming that we have undergone a great deal of trouble For the last twelve miles we have fought our way, under command of Lieut. Col. McIntosh. We are within six miles of the National Bridge, which is fortified by a large test of Mexicans. body of Mexicans. We have lost some thirty men and about \$20,000 worth of property since we left. An express is about to leave for Vera Cruz for reinforcements which I fear will not arrive soon enough. Mexicans can be seen on all sides of us, and it is feared we will be atacked before any assistance can be had, and they know as much about our business as we do ourselves. The train contains near \$300,000 in specie, which these Mex-Considering the strength of the escort which accom-

anied this train. the attack upon it is in a than has characterised the achievements of these preda-tory hands of guerillas. Their pertinacity in harrassing the troops, too, argues strength; and that Col. McIntos should deem it expedient to send for reinforcements is significant of more formidable dangers than it has been thought of late beset the road. The Vera Cruz papers otice the audacity of the guerillas in entering the city of Vera Cruz and committing depredations upon the out ekirts of the camp. Such boldness is no presage of peace It indicates a more extensive preparation for annoying the army than the country was supposed to be capable of

If the same sympathy exists along the line of communication from Vera Cruz to Mexico as was known to obtain between San Luis Potosi and the valley of the Rio Grande, the operations of the guerillas would lead to the belief that Gen. Scott will have some difficulty in getting

COMMERCIAL The brig Fablus, at New Orleans, from Laguayra, brings Caraccas papers to the 15th ult.

payment of the interest, and the gradual extinc-

ITEMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS .- This venerable states

nan is better. He walks without a stick, and

SENATOR EVANS OF MAINE .- It is said that this

has complete use of all his ficulties.

olk as President of the United States.

imes earlier

on, is recovering.

t, and at cheap rates.

oreign news in ten days from England; som

JUST AS HERE .- June the 24th, they had

New England a "down easter." A nipping

nd an eager air made Southern blood run

Africa .- The missionary Herald says there

vere in all Africa, in 1843, 170 mission stations.

234 laborers, 15,968 communicants, and 20,000

SECRETARY WALKER.-We are glad to hear

that this gentleman who has been ill at Washing-

RIPE PEACHES .- Peaches were ripe at Vicks-

urg on the 21st. Early Yorkes they were .-

HARVEST .- This glorious season has begun.

No fears-the grain is good; the yield is not so

FRESHET .- The Mississippi is rolling out its

ena reports from the Wisconsin river were, that

it was one foot higher than was ever known be-

he Indian country represent every thing as hav-

tuantities of snow had fullen, and there is every

ented as a man of very large pecuniary ability.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 94th instan

avs:-"We have advices from New York, which

Brazil, says: "We have every reason to hope

nces that may exist with Brazil, with whom it

, known as the Mound Mill, was entirely des-

It is reported that the Mormon temple and

onsiderable other property at Nauvoo, have

been sold to a Catholic committee for education-

d purposes. The last remnant of Mormonshas

eft that city, to join those on their way to Cali-

HENR.-Last year the receipts of hemp at

le extent from the fict, that many farmers held

Hence the receipts this season cover a large por-

The Carcullo.

where. We have heard of various remedies, but

ione seem more promising than that pursued by

CHEEVER NEWHALL, of Dorchester, Mass., the

nost successfull cultivator of this fruit in that

quarter. The Massachusetts Ploughman thus

"He takes a mallet of about the size used by

arpenters, covering the face of it with stuffe.

cloth or soft leather, to prevent bruising the tree

the insect on the young fruit, he spreads a sheet

under the tree, and without giving them much

notice, strikes the tree, if small, or the limbs

eparately, if large, sufficiently hard to jar them

off: (being of timld habit, they are easily drop-

ped,) they fall on the sheet, and are then kille:

in any way found easiest. They seldom of

loing this is about sunrise or sunset, or even

they make their first appearance. Later than

Kentucky River Navigation.

gives the following statement of the tolls receiv

d on the Kentucky river, during the months o

January, February, March, April, and May of

the same months in 1845 and 1846.

er 1846, \$4,671 92.

March,

1845.

the present year, with the sums received during

1,978 93 3,063 15 3,898 23 3,473 95 3,322 98 3,979 87

leceipts will pay a divilend of about 41/4 per

Mysterious Disappearance.

of January last, without any conceivable cause or pre

vious intimation, and without even a change of clothes,

and has not since been heard from. What makes the

event the more mysterious is, that he has always been a

dutiful son, of correct habits and morals. He is a young

man of fair countenance and person, the height of a

underate sized man, with blue eyes and dark hair, in-

will be gratefully received by bie afficied parenta.

iligent, active, and of respectable appearance and ad-

William A. Alter, a young man 17 years of a respect-

cent. on the cost of the improvement.

1846.

3,154 34 4,593 90

\$1,715 22 \$2,811 71 \$2,723 17

The Frankfort Commonwealth, of Tuesday

fly when jarred off. The best time for

or limb. As soon as he discovers the marks of

tion of the crop two years ago.
St. Louis Union.

royed by fire on the night of the 21st inst.

nost amicable relations.

Does not that make your mouth water?

REMARKS .- The general dep Venezuela appears to be fast settling down into a state of tranquility, content and industry. The Congress, which was soon to adjourn, had rates of breadstuffs, and pro fuce still con articles a further decline in prices beyond the quotations wrought most vigorously, during the whole of of last week has been sustained, and a depr the session, to consolidate the institutions of the ence is clearly observable in the Four market, which must country, and to ameliorate all branches of its outinge to affect prices for the worse, transactions gencommerce and industry. Much, says the Liber. erally are of moderate extent, and principally confined al, has yet to be done, and next year, when they to the retail trade. In the Eastern markets similar char teristics are noticed, holders of Flour are sugious to with fresh ardor and renewed hope. The Exe ell, while everything has assumed a quiet aspect, the isiness doing being so small as hard'y to support prices. pronounced on Angel Rivero, and seven others. Produce, we observe that business ha for conspiracy, rebellion, &c., into imprisonmen for various periods, four to ten years; a proof that the Government feels itself sufficiently actions in Pork are somewhat heavy. In bacon the demand is less active. The stock of Corn in the Eastern strong to act with clemency. The Senate and markets, is represented to have largely increaseded until House of Representatives, on the 5th ult. passed an act providing for the payment of the Spanish irst brands hold large amounts; prices however, are debt. The third clause states that a sum of monominally the same. In our market the sales of Pork have far exceeded last ney, not more nor less than the tenth part of

weeks operations: the receipts of Bacon from the country are very triffing, the rates from Wagon remain the ame as quoted in our last.

tion of the debt. It became a law on the 8th Our dates from New Orleans are to the evenlug of the 22d inst., there is no new feature presented in that market other than a prospective improvement in rates & Pork, other descriptions of produce remained an much the same as represented by previous renor On Monday evening a heavy rain set in which ewed on Tuesday morning, and continued fracty to fall

nosphere, rendering the out door operations pleasant and senator will run for Congress in the Kennebeck greeable; the weather for the most part of the present istrict by the unanimous desire of the Whies. seon, has been remarkably does and comfortable far BOSTON COUNCIL .- The city worthies have nore so than is usual at this advagged period of the sumnade full preparation for the reception of Mr. ner. At all the points alove, from our latest advices, the ver was gra nally receding; but the recent rains we ave experienced have been somewhat general in their TELEGRAPH .- Halifix will soon be put in wire nature and extent, consequently a rise may shortly be onnection with New York. This will give us ooked for, though probably only of moderate extent.

BAGGING AND ROPE. - Since our last we have ales of 56 pieces at 13c each; 122 do at 13c; 34 do at 3e; 29 do at 13e; 370 coils at 6c, 250 do, at 54 36c

STATEMENT OF BAGGING AND ROPE. ock on band. June .23 1847. ..... ... :9,125 picea 23,: 65 2.837

hipped this week 15,179 BACON.-The market presents the same inactivity oted in our last. There is comparitively none coming

from the country, and prices remain the same as las weeks quotations. We quote from Wagons, Hams at Sides Se: Shoulders Ste: from Stores, Hams Se; Sides le; Shoulders See. Sa'es of 2,5m lin country canvass lams at 9c: 5.000 H's Sug se cured Hams at 10c.

BROOMS-Are worth \$1 30,02 00 per dozen, as

arge; but more seed has been planted. So BUTTER .- Fresh table butter commands in the theer up! We have good flour, and plenty of et 15.225c BEESWAX-Steady at 24325c per th.

BEANS-Continue in good request from wagons at 80e MARYLAND .- The Democratic Convention me &Si per bushei; trom stores \$4 per bbl. t Annapolis on the 24th and nominated Hon-COFFEE .- Prices continue the same as noted last PHILLIP FRANCIS THOMAS, as their candidate for week, and sa'es are fair at & Alic, according to quality Governor. The vote stood, Thomas 56: Stewand quantity CHEE-E .- None in market

CAT I'LE .- Sales of Beeves at 5251c: Lamb 9 25: Sheep \$1 50@2 27; Veal \$1@3. COAL .- We quote Pittsburgn at 12ec, delivered; and Pomerov at 11c. he river had risen to such a height as to stop the

COFFON YARNS .- Sales are made for the different CORDAGE. - We quote Manilla at 12 @14c.

CANDLES.-We quote Star at 22c; Sperm at 32333 Mould at 10 (@11.

River at 10310ic. Merrimac at 11ic. Fancy Prints at rom 6.218c, according to quality and style. Blesched goods-34 inch Dalghts Hie; 30 inch do, 9c. FLOUR .- Holders have sustained a further decline. We quote sales by the dray load at \$5 25, and retailing

ARRIVALS FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI .- The steamer Tributary arrived at St. Louis on Mon- at \$5 50. ay last, with the freights of five Mackinaw FE & FHERS.-We have no change to note. We quote Boats, comprising 1265 packs Buffulo Robes, 29 11 24 @25c. sacks Buffalo Tongues, 61 packages Furs and FISH -- We quote No 1 Macherel at \$12 30; No 101-Skins, 13 'Indian Lodges,' &c. Advices from

ra, at \$14 50; No 2 at \$10@10 50; No 3, large, at 3%;

Salmon at \$16; Herring at \$7. ng been quiet among the Indians, as high up as he Blackfeet tribe, during the winter. Heavy FLAXSEED - Sale from warones are made at 73, and from stores at 80. FRUITS,-Wequote Dried Apples from wagons al 30 prospect of high water during the present sea-0 from stores, & bushel. Dried Peaches, \$1 00 per u: Oranges, none: Leinone, none: Pice, 14 2 15 ts & A. M. R. Raisine at 82.50 @ 2.75 9 hr. 8.9. Mr. John Russell, of Ireland, who is repre-

Almonds at ibe & &. and scarce. Prunes at 20e. 5 & has established a Beef and Pork Packing estab- Zante Curants at 14c. . ishment in Philadelphia, with a view of curing FUEL.-Wood by the boat load salls at 92 ord; at retail, at \$2 per wagon load.

GRAIN .- Corn in sacks at retail, 50c; Oats do, 40c Sales of 300 bushels corn at 40e. GREEN APPLES .- Are scarce at \$2.22 25 per bbl

GINSENG--26@28c. HAY .- Baled by the bost load \$9, \$10@\$11; and etailing at 60@65c. Stock heavy. The Washington Union, refering to the sail-HEMP-Sales of Dew rotted at \$4 0024 50. ing of the ship Ohio with the new Minister to

IRON .- We quote bar at 34 234 for best Louisville and reburgh manufacture. Nails are 45c round for best mailty. Pig Metal, hot blast, \$33; cold blast, \$26,228 JEANS AND LINSEYS .-- We quote the former at is the desire of our government to maintain the Be eash and 40 on time: the latter at 85c cash and 30c on

The large flourishing establishment at St. Lou-LARD-We quote sales from wagons at 71023, and from Stores at Sic.

LEATHER .- We quote Skirting at 20 222e: Sole leath at 18@20e 0 5. Upper at \$16@325 p doz. Cal kins wax at \$15@24 & dez. Bridle at \$24@ \$30 & doz. Kine at \$30@36 9 doz. LEAD .- in pigs 4; barse5.

MOLASSES .- Sales of N O at 34c. We quote at 343 the supply in market is limited. NAILS .- We quote at 44 assorted OiLS-We have no change to make We quote Lard

this port were about 19,500 bales. Since Jan-Oil at 65 @: de per gallon. Linseed Oll 33935c. Tantary last, about 40,000 bales have been received. ner's Oil \$162 921 per bbl, as per quality. This increase in receipts arises to a considera-PORK -We hear of transactions to the following extent : 300 bbis Mess and Prime at \$15 and \$12 50; 150 do back last season in consequence of low water.

> at \$15 00 and \$12 50; 400 do at \$15 00 and \$19 00. POTATOES .- Sales are made at from 91 50/032 per bbl, according to quality and size of bbls. RICE -Sales by the Tierce at Sic .: in kegs at 6e SUGAR .- We hear of no change: prices remain

teady at our former figures. Sales at 74(6:4c. SALT .- Sales at River and from Stores at 20 c- in pection included.

SHOT-By the keg. \$1 20; hage at \$1 25. SOAP .- We quote No. 1 at 4c. STARCH.-We quote a very superior article, made on the best wheat, at Sie, at which price large quantiies are sold each week from the manufactory of Mesers Gwathmey & Tyler, on Main street.

TOBACCO. -Sold in the past week at Lower Ware ouse 183 hhds. For first rate from bolee hide at higher rates.

TALLOW- We quote at 64c. TIN PLATE -We quote at 100c Woot -Sales in greate at 8, 01th, washed at 20, 22te he receipts continue goods

Prices continue firm at the above quotations.

twice a day, say for ten or twelve days after WHISKY .- Ja'es of Re vesterday at 22c; to-day 11 was offered, we heard of to a ts. We quote rectiied at 21@ ate. EXCHANGE - Sanks are drawing at Porem, out-door Ichange the same

> New-Orleans Market Tuesday June 23, 9, P. M.

Sales of COTTON this morning, 1000 hairs—yes terday fully 4000 some considerable transactions not having transpired until to day ... Of SUGAR and MOLASSES, confined to retail transactions ... Of FLOUR, 500 bbts Objo, and 474 Illinois, at 6.75—good February, 1,978 93 3,063 15 3,154 34 March, 3,898 23 3,473 95 4,593 90 lois not to be had at less—good leefing prevailing from the enticipation of favorable seconds by the steamers of WHEAT, a lot of about 80 sacks, particulars the enticipation of favorable seconds by the steamers of WHEAT, a lot of about 80 sacks, particulars to transpired ... Of CORN, 350 sacks white and yellow at 815,098 25 \$16,678 43 \$21,350 35 Excess of the receipts of 5 months of 1846 over 1845, \$1,580 18.

Exhess of the receipts of 5 months of 1847 over 1846, \$4,671 92. Assuming the expenses, cost of repairs, &c., for this line for the present year, to be about equal to the sum expended last year, and nett shipped to Liverpoor, at 11, a rate which was retued lessing will nay a dividend of about 416 per

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 26. 9 o'clock P. M. A depressing influence is observable in the flour market, which must soon affert prices for the worse. Tre ble family in this city, left his father's house on the 15th transactions to-day are to a moderate extent; sa'es of Gesee at 87: Western at \$6 874 and Southern at 97 25. Sales of Ohio Red Wheat of prime qualty, deliverable August, at 145c # husbel.

Prime Yellow Corn is realizing 96.3 98c. Corumeal \$4 75 9 bbl.

The market for Cetton is quiet, and but a limited busi-In Provisions I notice sales of Western Mess Beef at 913 50. and Prime at 60 50. Sa'es new Moss Fork at \$16316 25, and Primes \$12613 20. No 1 Weeks

dress generally. Any intelligence of such a person commenicated to Charles Alter, Cincinnati, or to this office, Lard realize 1000. Major bag and firth Tutor at 10010/6 Ohio Chesse Insuling at 7076-TO Our exchanges are respectfully requested to copy

(A frontispiece representing a child asleep fairies around him.)

presently dreaming. Upon thee beaming Light from Fancy's bright dominion Rustling sounds of fairy pinions Sitr the soft and slumbrous air, Flitting gaily here and there, The sleep-sprites have found thee In their witcheries bound thee,

Wonderously dreaming! Each tranced eye seeming Restless' neath its deep-fringed lid;— Wake not! the fine vision's hid When the spell of sleep is broken;-O! by every magic token, Lose not yet thine hour of bliss,-Manhood knows no joy like this

Guileless one, thus dreaming, Amid the gleaming Of thy fancies young and pure,— May their memory endure, When thy morning's light Now so dewy bright, Burneth into scorching noon, Then fadeth into night full soon—
Dreaming!

For thy later dreaming With cares and sorrows teeming, Will make thee dread thy sleep; At thy waking thou wilt weep, Gone the visionary brightness That gave thine hours their lightness,-Thou wilt long for that repose Whose lone couch never knows

Innocently dreaming! Thus beauteous seeming, Long come around thee the spirits of slumb In their myriad mazy number! Through the shadowy night, Bringing calm delight,— Or in the sunny day, Or in the sunny cay, When thou'rt tired of play And dreaming!

The Court of Louis Phillippe. The king and queen always occupy the same bed, which is almost as broad as it is long, but whose two halves are very differently composed. On one side is a plain horse hair mattress, on the other an excellent feather bed. The latter is for the queen. The princes and princesses are accustomed, like the king, to sleep on a single mattress. There is always a light in their majestics' apartment, and two pistols are placed upon a table near the king."

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown In this instance, however, the pistol practice is the result probably of an old habit rather than of any apprehension of a night attack upon the Tuileries. We have passed the days when kings were stabled in their beds or poisoned in their cups; and the attempts of the Fieschis and Lecomtes do not appear to prey upon the robust health, or dwell upon the imagination of their intended victim. With Maria Amelie it is very different. The anxieties and sorrows ble; and doubtless she has wished many times that her husband had never exchanged his retirement at Neuilly, his circle of friends at the Palais Royal, for his present exalted but difficult and dangerous station. "Ah : M. Appert," she more than once exclaimed, "he who invented the proverb, 'Happy as a king,' had certaincareworn and suffering, but benevolent and interesting countenance of the virtuous Queen of the French, and call to mind all trials during HIS CLAIMS." ie last fifteen years, the constant attempts on the king's life, the death of the Princess Mary, and of the much loved Duke of Orleans, and the perils incurred by her other sons in Africa, how can we doubt the sincerity of this exclamation? In unaffected piety; and in charity that blushes to be seen, this excellent princess finds consolation. M. Appert becomes enthusiastic when he speaks of her unassuming virtues, to which, however, his testimony was scarcely needed. None, we believe-not even her husband's greatest enemies-have ever ventured to

The queen disposes of five hundred thousand francs a year for all her personal expenses; and certainly she gives more than four hundred thousand in charity of all kinds. "M. Appert (she would sometimes say to me, ) give those five hundred francs we spoke of, but put them down upon next month's list, for the waters are low, my purse is empty." Imposture-Ingratitudeeven the insolent form of the petitions addressed to her fail to discourage her in her benevolent mission. "Madame (an old Buonapertist lady one day wrote to her,) if the Bourbons had not returned to France-for the misfortune of the nation-my beloved mistress and protectress, the Empress Maria Louis, would still be upon the throne, and I should not be under the humiliating necessity of telling you that I am without bread, and that the wretched mattress upon which I sleep is about to be thrown out of the garret I inhabit, because my year's rent is unpaid! I dare not ask you for assistance, for my heart is with my real sovereign, and I can-not promise you my gratitude. If, however, you think proper to preserve a life which, since the misfortunes of my country, has been so full of bitterness, I will accept aloan; I should blush to receive a gift. I am, Madam, your servant,

Here was a pretty letter to set before a Queen: a mode of imploring aims that might well have disgusted the most charitable. But what was Maria Amelie's reply to the precious epistle.~ She was accustomed to open all the petitions ad--with her own hand, and to write upon many of them instructions for M. Appert. When the that gentleman the following lines had been adher immediately; and I beg M. Appert to make M. Appert, indignant at the tone of the letter, ventured to remonstrate; but the Queen insisted, and even tripled her intended donation, in case it should be required by her singular petitioner, whom her almoner accordingly proceeded to visit. "I knocked at a worn eaten door on the fifth floor of a house in the Rue St. Andre des Arts, and a lady dressed in black (it was her only gown) opened it.

Sir (said she, much egitated,) are you the commissary of police come to arrest me for my shameful letter to the Queen? You must forgive me; I am so unhappy that at times I become deranged. I am sorry to have written as I did to a princess whom all the poor call good

"Be not alarmed, madam," I replied, taking her petition from my pocket. "Read her Majesty's orders; they will enable you to judge of her better than anything I could tell you." Madame C. read the affecting words added by

the queen; then, bursting into tears, she presse the paper to her lips. "Sir," she exclaimed, "give me nothing, but leave me this holy relic. I will die of hunger with it upon my heart."

Madame C. proving in all respects worthy of the queen's generosity. I left her the three hun-dred francs, but had much difficulty in prevail-ing on her to give up the petition, which I still preserve with respect and veneration. This trait of the Queen of the French is only one of

Madame Adelaide d'Orleans vies in charity with her sister-in-law; and although she has no separate establishment at Paris, but lives always with the king, her generosity, and the expenses of frequent journeys, and of certain retinue which she is compelled to maintain, have sometimes caused her temporary embarrassments.--

speaking.) "threw into prison the crew of an English vessel wrecked on his coast; and, not contented with this inhumanity, forbade the Princess of Navarre, my spouse, and the Queen of Sicily, who attended her, to take refuge from the storm in any of his ports. I conquered his descriptors with the loss on my part of a diamer. dominions, with the loss on my part of a dianer, two men, and a bridle. He was brought before me. My confessor had an aversion to iron in every form; therefore I adorned his imperial feet with a silver chain, and invited him to the festivities of my nuptials with Berengere, followed by her coronation as Queen of Cyprus.— We placed his daughter under the protection of Jane" (the Queen of Sicily,) "knowing her sweet temper and courtesy, and reminding her that a LADY OF RANK RISES ONE STEP HIGHER BY MISFORTUNE. She hath exchanged the cares of a woman for the gaieties of a court; and I hope that what she lost as princess she will gain as woman. I intend to place her suitably in marriage, and her dowry shall be what my treasury

is at the time. " A SOLITUDE IS THE AUDIENCE CHAMBER OF Gop. " (Said by Lord Brooke to his friend Sir Philip Sidney.)

"So little am I ashamed of the hours I spend in p oetry, even the consciousness that the poe try itself is bad never leads me to think the cupation is. Foliage, herbage, pebbles, may put in motion the finer parts of the mind; and although the first things it throws off be verses and indifferent ones, we are not to despise the cultivator of them, but to consider him as pos-

sessing the garden of innocence, at which the great body of mankind look only through the gate." (Said by Sir Philip Sidney to Lord GENIAL ADDRESS AND CONSUMMATE HUMANITY.

TERNISSA.—"Impudent man! In the nam Ericurus .- " Because you expressed hatred. TERNISSA .- " Do we kiss when we hate ? EPICURUS .- " There is no better end of huting The sentiment should not exist one moment and if the hater gives a kiss, on being ordered to do it, even to a tree or a stone, that tree or ston

becomes the monument of a fault extinct.

LUDICROUS MISTAKES OF POREIGNESS. A Chinese Minister is speaking to his Sover-"Self-imposed tortures survive Christianity I have seen a portrait of the reigning King of England, in which he appears so pious and devout, so resolved to please God at any price, that he is represented with his legs confined in narrow japanned cabinets, which the English, when applied to these purposes, call boots. They are stiff and black, without gold or other orna ment, of even an inscription to inform us on

Emperor-"Humble soul! May God pardon him his sine."

that pecasion he made the row of endurance.

"Bacon little knew or suspected that there was then existing (the only one that every exist) his superior in intellectual power. Position gives magnitude. While the world was cannot be idle; if it is not taken up with one thing, it attends to another through choice or thing, it attends to another through choice or y when he rose above the world, it was discovered that he was greater than the world. The most honest of his contemporaries would scarcely have admitted this, even had they known it. But vast objects of remote altitude must be looked at a long while before they are ascertained. AGES ARE THE TELESCOPE TUBES THAT MUST BE

Shall ruin Spain, and, least of all, her own. Is any just or glorious act in view, Your oaths forbid it : is your avarice, Or if there be such, any viler passion To have its giddy range and to be gorged, It rises over all your sacraments, A HOODED MYSTERY, holier than they all.

JULIAN MOURNS OVER THE FALL OF HIS DAUGHTE TO HER BETRAYER.

Is loveliest in departure. One I thought. As every father thinks, the best of all, Graceful and mild and sensible and chaste Now all these qualities of form and soul Fade from before me ; nor on any one Can I repose, or be consoled by any And yet in this torn heart I loved her more Than I could love her when I dwelt on each, Or clapsed them all united, and thank'd God Without a wish beyond: Away, thou fiend O. ignominy, last and worst of all ! I weep before thee ... like a child .. like mine ... And tell my woes, fount of them all! to thee.

A COLD HEART BELOVED AND FOUND OUT. I held her hand, the pledge of bliss, Her hand that trembled and withdrew She bent her head before my kiss,

My heart was sure that her's was true Now I have told her I must part, She shakes my hand, she bids adjeu Nor shuns the kiss. Alas, my heart !

Her's never was the heart for you.

I do wish that our botanists, conchologists, and entomologists, and the rest of our scientific godfathers and godmothers, would sit soberly down, a little below the clouds, and revise their classical, scholastical, and polyglotical nomendressed to her—and numerous indeed they were clature! yea, even that gardeners, and florists—with her own hand, and to write upon many especially, would take their watering pots, and of them instructions for M. Appert. When the impertinent missive of the Buonapartist reached tical and pedantical titles are enough to make them blush and droop their modest heads for ded to it:—"She must be very unhappy for she is very unjust. A hundred francs to be sent to Agamemnon butterfly and Cassandra moth. What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba? But it is abominable to label our flowers with antiquated, outlandish, and barbarous flowers of speech. Let the horticulturists hunt through their dictionaries, Greek and Latin, and Lempriere's Mythology to boot, and they will never invent such apt and elegant names as the Old English ones, to be found in Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare. Oh, how sweetly they sound, look and smell in verse-charming the eye and nose, according to the Rosicrucian theory, through the ear. Day's-eyes, ox-eyes, and lipes-of-cowes, have a pastoral relish and a poeti-cal significance; but what song or sonnet would be the sweeter for a Brunsvigia? There is a meaning in wind-flower, in cuckoo buds, and shepherd's clocks, whilst the harebell is associated with the breezy heath, and the leporine animal that frequents it. When it is named, puss and the bluebell spring up in the mind's eye together; but what image is suggested by hearing of a schizanthus retusus? Then again, forgetme-not sounds like a short quotation from Rogers' "Pleasures of Memory;" love-lies bleeding contains a tragedy in its title, and even pickyour-mother's-heart-out involves a tale for the novelist. But what story, with or without a moral, can be picked out of a dendrobium, even if it were surnamed Clutterbuckil, after the egotistical or sycophantical fashion of the present day? There was a jockey once who complained bitterly of the sale of a race horse, just when he had learned to pronounce its name properly
-Roncesvalles-but what was that hardship to the misfortune of a petty nuseryman, perhaps, loosing his passion-flower when he had just got by heart the Tacksonia pinnatipula? "Reform it altogether." It looks selfish in the learned to present such difficult nomenclatures, as if they wished to keep the character, habits, origin, and properties of new plants to themselves. Nay, more, it implies a want of affection for their pro-

from his post on the nights of rehearsal, which "The Despot, or Emperar of Cyprus, I forget is nome" (it is Richard Cour de Lion who is musician and a member of the society, who lives me miles from the town. His condition is umble, being a hand-loom weaver; his dwellng isof a character according with his condition and is situate at Coldedge, an outlandish part of the Parish of Halifax, bordoring upon the moor of Saltonstall. To find his biding-place became a task of infinite difficulty. How-

ver, after much inquiry, and many windings through a devious path, which lay over fields and through farm yards, the distance sounds of a violoncello fell upon the ear of our wandering musical votary, making him the "famous base player," as some of the hardy mountaineers had denominated him, on inquiry being made of them touching his dwelling-house. Following the direction whence the pleasing sound issued, he was led to a mean-looking hut. He entered and found the object of his search half dressed, engaged in the per-formance of one of Lindley's concertos: the room contained two pair of looms; in one of these the "guid-wife" was industriously "ply-ing the shuttle;" and on the hearth was her lord, surrounded by two or three younkers, deep-ly eugaged, as we have intimated, in a domestic concert of no ordinary or common-place charac-ter, for his execution of a difficult and beautiful composition is described as admirable and worthy of all praise! Thus, beneath this humble roof of poverty, and far from the haunts of cultivation and refinement, was presented a picture of simple and virtuous happiness rarely to be found in England. How truly might it be said, in this instance, that music has been given us by our bountiful Creator to assist in smoothing the path of human life !-Bradford Observer.

General run of Faculties. Society is a more level surface than we ima-gine. Wise men or absolute fools are hard to be met with, as there are few giants of dwarfs .-The heaviest charge we can bring against the texture of society is, that it is commonplace; and many of those who are singular, had better be commonplace. Our fancied superiority t others is in some one thing, which we think most of, because we excel in it, or have paid most attention to it; whilst we overlook their superiority to us in something else, which they set equal and exclusive store by. This is unfor-tunate for all parties. I never felt myself superior to any one, who did not go out of his way to affect qualities which he had not. In his own individual character and line of pursuit, every one has knowledge, experience, and skill—and who shall say which pursuit requires most, thereby proving his own narrowness and incompe tence to decide? Particular talent or genius does not imply general capacity; those who are most versatile, are seldom great in any one department; and the stupidest people can generally do some-thing. The highest pre-eminence in any one study commonly arises from the concentration of the attention and faculties on that one study. He who expects from a great name in politics. in philosophy, in art, equal greatness in other things, is little versed in human nature. Our strength lies in our weakness. The learned in books is ignorant of the world. He who is ignorant of books is often well acquainted with necessity; and the degree of previous capacity in one class or another is a mere lottery.

Hazlitt's Characteristics. The True Philosopher. The character of the true philosopher is t things not unreasonable. He who has seen ob-LENGTHENED OUT FOR SHAKSPEARE; AND GENERA- scurities which appeared impenetrable in physipower, on a simple change of one point of view, or by merely bringing to bear on them about it. some principle which it never occurred before to try, will surely be the very last to acquiesce in any dispiriting prospects of the other hand, the boundless views of intellectual and moral, as knowledge of the trivial place he occupies in the scale of creation, and the sense continually pressed upon him of his own weakness and incapacity to suspend or medify the slightest movement of the vast machinery be sees in action around him, most effectually convince him, that

> Inward Blindness. Herschel. Talk to a blind man-he knows he wants the sense of sight, and willingly makes the proper

of hope, is what best becomes his character.

ses which a man may want, and yet be wholly ignorant that he wants them. It is most unpleasant to converse with such persons on subects of taste, philosophy, or religion. Of course there is no reasoning with them, for they do not possess the facts on which the reasoning must be grounded. Nothing is possible, but naked dissent, which implies a sort of unsocial contempt; or, what a man of kind disposition is very likely to fall into, a heartless tacit acquiescence, which borders too nearly on duplicity -Coleridge.

When I began business I was a great politician. My master's shop had been a chosen place for political discussion; and there I suppose I acquired my fondness for such debates. For the first year I had too much to do and to think about to indulge my propensity for poli-tics: but, after getting a little a-head in the world, I began to dip into these matters again Very soon, I entered as deeply into newspaper argument as if my livelihood depended on it: my shop was often filled with loungers, who came to canvass public measures; and now and then I went into my neighbor's houses on a similar errand. This encroached on my time, and I found it necessary sometimes to work till midnight, to make up for the hours I lost. One night, some little urchin, who was passing the street, put his mouth to the key-hole of the door, and with a shrill pipe, called out, "Shoemaker, shoemaker, work by night and run about by day!" "And did yes," inquired the friend, "pursue the boy with your strap, to chastise him for his insolence!" "No, no," replied

shall."-Autobiography of Samuel Drew. dividual in this place a male canary of about fifteen years of age, that is unable to feed itself. and to whose musical powers ill-natured time has put a complete stop. On the same floor, but in a in his declining days. The old bird has a par-

whose we returned to France, our inheritance, our inherit

Matters and Things in Virginia, STONY CREEK, SUSSEX Co., VA.,

To the Readers of the Era: the heart of a slave-holding region. But it what a process of abolition! Cruel to the sy s no difficult matter to do this. Whatever slaves, impoverishing to the State. While of an idol slavery may be among slave-holders in Virginia, they do not ask a grow leaner, the price of land will dimin-so far as it could be done, against the injustranger to fall down and worship it, nor ish, emigration of the white population would they respect him for volunteering any will increase, so that this ancient and vensuperflous complacency towards it.

Mr. Calhoun's dogma about the blessed

subsequently settled. Times have changed. Slaves have multiplied, and with their increase have come unthrift, bad farming, indelenged with their brethren are still slaves; outcasts, all their brethren are still slaves; outcasts, the people deceive themselves in supposing the path leading to that house, with its each other. crumbling chimney and sashless windows. afraid of the rustling of a leaf. You travel all slaves. possibility of meeting another equipage.

new mode of cultivation, or any process to would have one interest; there would be no thousand slaves.

hausted plantation. It must furnish sup- held out a certain prospect of greatly bet. of farming for planting is a good sign. port for all; but while they increase, its tering his condition. Now, it is the inter- One item more, and I close this desul- only displayed their tails; all lay interlockhumility of pretension, no less than confidence

> diminution of the slave population. who came to that place many years ago as thrown out to waste. inquire how much Northern capital, and public benefactors. what firms in some of the Northern cities.

are connected with this detestable business. There are many planters here who can-There is at present in the possession of an in- though they know they would be greatly

separate apartment, is another male canary, ason see it their duty to go one step further, and of the aged bird. This young one being allow-

The Era was lately denounced by a evil. They hope that, under the operation erable commonwealth, in many parts, will A highly intelligent Virginian said to me

facts concerning the population of this State, true light, and as illustrated by the working in the State. Not being retrospective in both bond and free. This county is a of the Free Labor system in the West In- its operation, the act could work no injury specimen of a large portion of Virginia. dies, they would see, at once, the clew to to the rights of creditors, who would always Its old families are disappearing—some re- lead them out of all their difficulties. The understand before giving credit that no semoving to the South, some to the West. great mistake they now make is, in judg- curity could be taken on slaves. Fifty years ago, the children were educated ing of the effects of emancipation, as the without being sent abroad; they then turn- settled policy of the State, by its effects in a than immigration from the North or New ed in and thought it no disgrace to labor with few exceptional cases. A small number of Jersey. The vast superiority of free labor, their fathers in the fields, on which they slaves, from time to time, has been libera- wherever tried, is confessed by all. It is dolence, pride. The land is exhausted because nobody cares for their welfare; idle that there will be any considerable influx of It takes all the negroes earn to give the and thriftless, because they can obtain no free labor while slavery shall be the reignchildren a costly education abroad; and regular employment, there being almost alling interest. I was not surprised, a few days when they have got it, labor is the last ways an excess of slave labor; and because, ago, to hear that the free working men in thing they think of; home presents but few while slave labor shall predominate, they the Tredegar Iron Factory had struck in opattractions, and they abandon the State, of cannot expect greatly to better their condi- position to slave labor. The proprietor which they still make their boast. Their tion by any amount of industry. They coolly informed them they might all goparents soon follow; and thus, one by one, are regarded with dislike and suspicion, he would fill their places with slaves. Is he old families pass away. The melan- because their presence are free association this the way to encourage free labor? choly pine is springing up in deserted fields. with the slaves tend to render the latter dis. was assured by several gentlemen that the As you pass along, you see a gate unhinged : contented. In fact, the two classes injure Irish, serviceable as they are on public

s grown up with thin, pale grass. Of mind, if divested of prejudice, must see that on the Southern railroad, but found worthmany an old settlement, nothing remains these evils prove nothing, except that two less. Slaves were employed at the same but the well with its broken bucket, and a modes of labor, so directly and completely time on the same road. The free laborer few neglected graves. Such a country is antagonistic as free and slave lobor, canfull of the poetry of desolation. There is not co-exist. Where free lobor is the gennothing in it new or noisy. In all points eral system, slave labor cannot prevail; it here that the slave population is rapidly de-

large numbers of slaves are continually dis increased by their intelligence. The man example. appearing from the State, so that the next who now has half a dozen families of census will undoubtedly show a marked slaves, furnishing fifteen or twenty hands to

Gleanings.

STONY CREEK, SUSSEX Co., VA., become emancipators! The majority of this class of planters are religious men, and the wild breeze smooths or ruffles it at its inof the aged bird. This young one being allowed to leave his cage early in the morning, and fly about at pleasure, is in the practice of visiting his old friend, and kindly feeding him as birds feed their young; and this he does several times in the course of the day. He also perches on the cage of his progenitor, and sings with I have made some inquiry as to the abili-v of slaves to read in this region, but set neighborhood or State. She has no advi-

with reference to a loan she had contracted, "that royally enriches us. People ask what the king does with his money, and to satisfy them, it would be necessary to publish the names of honorable friends of liberty, who, in consequence of misfortuness, have solicited and obtained from him sums of them such as the law frequently postpones, if it do not defeat, the good in the sate of their attentions, "How, a want of affection, sir?" Yes, their wagons: they were returning to Maleir wagons: they wagon wagon wagon wagon wago it would be necessary to publish the names of theory, who, in coanse frames from the friends of liberty, who, in coanse frames from the sums of them such hard names.—Themse Hood in them such hard names.—Themse Hood them such hard names.—The such

to \$20 an acre. It was sold, five years ago, for \$6 or \$7! The people are not its debts. Immediate bankruptcy would be the consequence. Of the ultimate reblind to these things. Nobody denies that slavery is at the bottom of the mischief, but all seem paralized at the magnitude of the in time be worth as much as land and slaves than a few pounds of iron, and it is of the soil. They have that under the description together are worth now.

provoked a mob in Washington. Probably ual drain of the slave population to the tion of the evil, and shows one of the causes trap, porphyry, schist, and sandstone, I shall incur similar denunciation, for being able to avoid a coat of tar and feathers in the heart of a slave holding region. But it

Stem terminated.

Donabtless it would be the duty of a conrious consequences belonging to the trans-

be depopulated. It is a most painful sub- that "the first thing done in Virginia" this State. I have yet to see the Virginian who does not regard it as a curse.

The next census will reveal startling acts concerning the population of this State, it is a most paintul subject.

Could these estimatable people only overtone their prejudices, look at the principle of emancipation upon the soil in its population, and the retention of labor with true light and as illustrated by the startling population, and the retention of labor with

Nothing is more anxiously desired here works in the free States, could not or would Now, it seems to us, that every reflecting not do well at the South. They were tried

is the contrast of the rushing, turbid may exist for a time, but it must soon be- creasing. Besides the thousands that are world of the West. Everything is still. come extinct. Where slave labor is the sold every year from the State, thousands Nobody makes haste. The white sands system, free white labor is expelled or re- more are carried off by the emigrants. Acgleam in the hot sunshine; vegetation creeps pelled, and free black labor debased to the cording to the census of 1840, the slaves in up slowly through a lean soil. The dark point of utter worthlessness. There is no Virginia numbered 448,987, showing a decreeks steal through gloomy forests, as if alternative: all the slaves must be free, or crease on the same kind of population from 1830 of 21,000. Allowing 25 per cent. in the woods through a long, sad avenue of Suppose, then, the public sentiment of for ten years as a fair ratio of natural in-pines, where the road is but wide enough Virginia to be so changed that, by an act of crease, the slaves in 1840 ought to have or one carriage, no one dreaming of the the requisite power, all the slaves of the numbered 586,974. The difference be-State were to be made free at once. See tween this number and the actual number hedge and escape, the rest fell pierced with And there is no help for all this, while the operation of the new order of things.—
slavery shall continue. The inertness of Labor would be elevated to a rank of shows how many had disappeared from the actual number and the actual number and the actual number and the actual number are shown assegais, like so many porcupines. Men shows how many had disappeared from the slave labor is death to all improvement. comparative respectability, and so cease to State. I doubt whether the census of 1850 hope all things not impossible, and to believe all Let the master attempt to introduce any be repulsive. As all would be free, all will show more than about four hundred some little time before Bain and I could be repulsive.

TION OF MEN SERVE BUTSINGLE WITNESSES TO cal and mathematical science suddenly dispelled, renew his lands, and the slaves will laugh slave population to be rendered disconten- One thing will strike every observer passand the most barren and unpromising fields of inquiry converted, as if by inspiration, into rich and inexhaustible springs of knowledge and locally lower the slave holder of Virginia graded freemen; they would all have equal mense tracts of land in corn and wheat.—

One thing will strike every observer passing them a scene exhibited itself which baffles mense tracts of land in corn and wheat.—

One thing will strike every observer passing them a scene exhibited itself which baffles mense tracts of land in corn and wheat.—

In the slave holder of Virginia graded freemen; they would all have equal mense tracts of land in corn and wheat.—

One thing will strike every observer passing them a scene exhibited itself which baffles mense tracts of land in corn and wheat. hardly loves money enough to fret himself chances for employment, there being no The old slave staples are becoming insignific many animals had run over the bodies of bout it.

In the sale of slaves to the South is carried slave labor. As all would be free, every ally turning their attention to the grain cultiforget that bloody, murderous spectacle;—a to a great extent. The slave-holders do one would be thrown upon his own resour-not, so far as I can learn, raise them for ces, be compelled by his necessities to lawell as material relations, which open on him on that special purpose. But, here is a man bor, and at the same time have an addition. calculable service to the wheat, which is tricable confusion; some were on their all hands in the course of these pursuits, the with a score of slaves, located on an ex- al motive to industry, in the fact, that it heading finely. This gradual substitution backs, with their heels up, and others lying

capacity of supply decreases. The result est of the State that the whole black populors, he must emancipate or sell. But he has lation should be kept in ignorance. Then, fallen into debt, and he sells to relieve him. it would be no less its interest that all place of meeting,) passed a resolution to thrusting their assegais with smiles of satisself from debt, and also from an excess of should be educated, for, while no harm give a Bible to every member of its colored faction into the upper ones, and leaving mouths. Or, he requires money to educate would result from their enlightenment, it churches who could read and would receive them to suffocate those beneath; evidently his children; or, his negroes are sold under is easy to see how their efficiency as produ- it. I hope the American Bible Society rejoicing in the agony of their victims. execution. From these and other causes, cers, and good habits generally, would be may be stimulated and encouraged by this Moseleli, their chief, was there in person,

"Many are the extraordinary anecdotes do the work of a limited plantation, and of the baboon. One was told me by Mr. The season for this trade is generally fifteen or twenty more non-workers, to con- Moffat, of a Koranna who possessed a tame from November to April, and some estimate sume a large portion of the fruits of their baboon, which, in common with all the that the average number of slaves passing by the Southern railroad weekly, during that period of six months, is at least two hun
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bor of eight or ten of the freedmen secure a least two hun
bor of eight or ten of t dred. A slave trader told me that he had large portion of the ftuits of his land for the baboon's neck, when the animal sat known one hundred pass in a single night. himself, while the rest of his old force would motionless for upwards of an hour, stupified But this is only one route. Large numbers either find employment with the emigrants with fear, and, on the snake being removed, us, sat in his leopard skin caross upon a are sent off westwardly, and also by sea, whom the great change would attract to the stole timidly into the hut of the Koranna. quagga, receiving the congratulations of his coastwise. The Davises, in Petersburg, State, or become themselves the principal After a short lapse of time, the baboon was, are the great slave dealers. They are Jews, cultivators of the land that slavery has according to custom, called on by its master to ratch his head, but, although summoned poor pedlars; and, I am informed, are But why speculate on this subject, when several times in an angry voice it refused members of a family which has its repre- the experiment of West India emsncipation to move. The Koranna rose and struck of the Railway—a swift, hard, resistless, rushsentatives in Philadelphia, New York, &c.! has thrown a flood of light upon it? A it with a stick, and immediately the enraged ing energy, which is perhaps the best type of These men are always in the market, giving commission of enlightened men of Virgin- and aggrieved animal sprung upon him; this iron age of puffing and progress. The the highest price for slaves. During the ia who should proceed to the British West the neighbors, hearing the scuffle, ran to see but a gastly caricature of life, is thus delineasummer and fall they buy them up at low Indies, make a full examination of the what was the matter, but could distinguish ted by Dickens, in the latest number of Dombey prices, trim, shave, wash them, fatten them operation and results of emancipation there, nothing through the dust raised in the inso they may look sleek, and sell them to great profit. It might not be improper to State, would rank among the greatest of were kicked about in all directions from a of men, and making the streets hum, flashing through the dust raised in the inAway, with a shriek, and a roar and a rattle.

from the town, burrowing among the dwellings of men, and making the streets hum, flashing fire-place in the centre of the abode. The out into the meadows for a moment, mining in screams of the man and the baboon were through the damp earth, booming on in darkness intermingled, till at length the latter dashed day so bright and wide: away, with a shriek. out through the bystanders, and escaped to and a roar, and a rattle, through the fields, Mr. Drew; "had a pistol been fired off at my ear, I could not have been more dismayed or confounded. I dropped my werk, saying to myself, 'True, true; but you shall never have that to say of me again.' I have never forgotten it; and while I recollect anything, I never that to say of me again.' I have never forgotten it; and while I recollect anything, I never that the say of me again.' I have never forgotten it; and while I recollect anything, I never they want more money and fewer dependants. But they resist it, and nothing can shall."—Autobiography of Samuel Dreve.

June 7, 1847.

DEAR READER: Were it not for the laws some mountains. The Koranna had been through the clays through the woods, through the woods, through the woods, through the woods, through the chalk, through the clay, through dants. But they resist it, and nothing can induce them to part with a single slave, they know they would be greatly the obstacles interposed by the Legisla-theorem they have they would be greatly they are it not tagonist. He at last descried his baboon, which he could discern from any other, they know they would be greatly the obstacles interposed by the Legisla-theorem any other, which he could discern from any other, by the park, by the garthough they know they would be greatly the gainers in a pecuniary sense, were they to sell one half of them.

\* Would they might ture. One old lady owns little land and many slaves. She is a sexagenarian, where the factory is smeking, where the mill is going, where the mill is going, where the dead are lying.

\* Would they might ture. One old lady owns little land and many slaves. She is a sexagenarian, without ever having gone twenty miles from head, and held forward one of his companions as a target instead of himself, chatter science becomes troubled on account of sla-

Primitive Iron-Works. "Rode with Livingston to see the ironworks of the Bakatlas, and found them well | sunshine, away, and still away, it rolls and roars. In his declining days. The old bird has a particular way of calling on this prop of his old age when he requires his services, which are always given and received with mutual satisfaction. When the young bird is in any way obstructed from attending to the call of the other, he appears to be very angry, and expresses his displeasure in a certain noisy and expresses his displeasure in a certain noisy and expresses his displeasure in a certain noisy and expresses his and has always lived here, says there is one that can read. Another, a large planter, says that on an average not one in fifty can mates of the house.—Aberden Herald.

A Picture of Reserv.

"We encountered on the east margin of their wagens they were returning to Market forced, perhaps no attempt worthy of notice forced, perhaps no attempt worthy of notice forced, perhaps no attempt worthy of notice forced, but they certainly are not regidly enforced, perhaps no attempt worthy of notice for what she hinks the necessary outfit for the slaves.—And thus are her concientious scruples lull. Worket he slaves as follows. An oval has always lived here, says there is one thinks the necessary outfit for the slaves.—And thus are her concientious scruples lull. Wo feet broad, was divided in the centre by a clay kiln, some three feet high. In this kiln successive layers of charcoal and iron ore (the oxide of iron dug in the adjacent highly worked here, and a roar, worthy a vist. The construction and man-agement of the apparatus, which, as might

during one or two months in the year together are worth now.

This is one illustration of the complication it is lawful to work. The rocks here

> A Chase. We had ridden within a mile mountains, which, clad in wood bases, and intersected by dark formed with their rugged summits a striking object, when we encountered They talked very fast, and made me from which we concluded that the ing with stentorian lungs, is bushes on all sides; a giraffe striding rapidly away, presently quaggas, pallahs, gnoos, and or ed themselves. I shot a pe ga, right and left, but only horns of the former, the natives ed the head. Fresh bodies of and hallooing, burst in view, completely mystified on the quaggas turned back, and I ro and then, by the hedges on each first discovered the object of and that I had entered within their game-traps. Two wattle perhaps a mile in width at the contracted to a long narrow lane, abo feet in breadth, at their termination. were covered pit-falls, with a nu loose poles placed in parallel lines abo each other, at either extremity of the pits. to prevent any creature escaping, or pawing down the soil. Noises thickened around me, and men rushed past, their skin-clocks streaming in the wind; till, from their bla naked figures and wild gestures, it no no Martin to imagine a pandemoniu pressed hard upon the flying animal galloping down the lane, saw the pits full; while several of the quaggas at their danger turned upon me, ears be teeth showing, compelling me to with equal celerity from them. Some tives standing in the lane made the fugiti run the gauntlet with their assegais : as c quagga made a dash at them, they pres broad ox-hide shields in his face, hurling their spears into his side as he passed or ward. One managed to burst through the find a gap in the hedge, and get round to the pits, but we at length found one, and their comrades, and got free. Never can 1 across them; some had taken a dive and and after the lapse of half an hour the poles at the entrance of the pits being removed, the dead bodies, in all the contortions and stiffness of death, were drawn out by the hooked stakes secured through the main sinew of the neck :- a rude song.

expectation of a feast, and Moseleli, who

with them." - Methuen's South Africa.

There is a fearful power in the "Iron Horse"

and a rattle, and no trace to leave behind but dust and vapor: like as in the track of the remorseless monster, Death!

Breasting the wind and light, the shower and